Chicago Tribune.

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New Advertisements.

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SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1866.

THE GUILLOTINE.

The appointment of Colonel Mann as Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, in place of Mr. Schneider, removed, indicates a purpose on the part of the President to follow the example of Mahomet, and propagate his doctrines by the sword. It is true that Mr. Schneider's commission had nearly expired (he having been appointed in 1862). But it is true, also, that he was one of the most efficient officers in the United States, absolutely free from stain or reproach, a high-minded and honorable gentleman, and therefore entitled to the treatment of a gentleman. But Mr. Johnson always takes the most clumsy method of doing a thing, whether it be delivering an inaugural address, or granting pardons to Col. Baker's detectives, or removing Republicans from office. If he had had the grace to signify to Mr. Schneider that he wished to bestow the office of Collector of Internal Revenue on a meritorious army officer it would probably have been placed at his disposal, not only promptly but cheerfully. The fact that Mr. Johnson chose a disreputable mode of bringing it about shows that he deemed it a disreputable thing in itself.

The news of the removal of Mr. Schneider is accompanied by a statement that the President is looking out for some soldier to take the office of District Attorney, and that he is preparing to use the guillotine freely in Illinois. He seems to have selected Chicago as a good place to begin—as the head centre of radical Republicanism in the United States. Now it is all very well to give offices to soldiers, when it can be done without a violation of the principles for which the soldiers fought, and for which they are ready to fight again; but neither the people, nor the great mass of the soldiers themselves, will sanction a general massacre of those who hold Abraham Lincoln's commissions, merely because they, or their friends in Congress, differ from the President on the question of going into partnership with traitors. Still, Mr. Johnson may, perhaps, as well play out his hand. His latest device seems to be to remove office-holders whose principles, or whose friends, are obnoxious to him, on the plea of rewarding patriotic soldiers; thus throwing upon the Senate the odium of refusing to join him in so commendable a work, if in any case they shall withhold their confirmation. This idea is predicated upon the delusion that the people cannot see through Andrew Johnson.

As to the appointment of Col. Mann we have reason to believe that he holds nearly the same views politically as Mr. Schneider—that he is now, as he always has been, in favor of making treason odious—that he is neither a lackey like Doolittle, nor a rope dancer like Raymond. We trust that the event may prove that we are not mistaken. It may strike some people as singular that Mr. Schneider should have been removed without cause in this ungracious manner, and another person appointed of the same political faith as himself. But if it be true, as is stated, that Col. Mann was an applicant for another position, in which a vacancy had recently occurred, and which was filled by the appointment of Judge Scates, and that he had made no application for the Revenue Collectorship, the whole affair may be reconcilable with honor so far as he is concerned, however it may be with Andrew Johnson.

We trust that Mr. Johnson will develope his policy in regard to the public offices without delay. The country is full of hungry applicants for these positions, who will swear that black is white, so long as there is a hope of obtaining them. They will break their necks in the coming election to prove their zeal for Andrew Johnsonism. As soon as the offices are disposed of, the ninety-nine unsuccessful ones will relapse to the principles which are held by the majority of their neighbors. The single successful one will keep on swearing that black is white, but as the cause of his hallucination will be apparent to everyone, he will be powerless for harm. On the other hand if the President suspends the working of the guillotine till after the election, he will lose the prestige which he hopes to obtain by virtue of appointing soldiers to office. The probability is that he will make no considerable number of changes before the election, hoping to carry his point by the frantic exertions of the expectants. Not being committed to remove anybody he may even retain the present incumbents. Whatever mode of procedure will result in cheating the greatest number will undoubtedly be adopted.

FRENCH TOWNS IN 1866.

Paris monopolizes so much the attention of the world that the progress of the provincial towns of France is too apt to be overlooked. Yet, so far as external improvements are concerned, progress is as conspicuous in Marseilles as in Paris. Indeed, the Marseilles of 1866 seems to be altogether a different city from that of the last generation. It is now embellished with new and brilliant streets, hotels and cafes, and begins to look worthy of the trade of which it is the focus, the magnitude of which is attested by the shipping of every nation that crowds the fine harbor, and by the multitude of Levantines, Algerians and Greeks, who swarm along the quays, and who take not an inconsiderable part in the local commerce and industry. As the starting point of the overland mail to India and China via Suez, and of steamers to all parts of the Orient, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Southern Russia, Spain, Italy, to Malta, Gibraltar and Corsica, Marseilles possesses greater maritime importance than any other French seaport, [illegible] being confined to the transit of the [illegible], La Plata and Mexican, West India and California mail, while Havre, (and lately also Brest,) monopolizes the North American line of steamers, and shares also, to some extent, with Boulogne and Calais in the enormous traffic with England. Marseilles stands at the head of all French ports; and though the Peninsular and Oriental Southampton steamers make a powerful competition with the Marseilles overland mail, and the Italian steamers via Brindisi and Corfu also begin to encroach upon that traffic, the French Messageries Imperiales steamers are so admirably managed that they continue to command an extensive trade, of which Marseilles is the great centre. For social refinement and intellectual cultivation, however, Marseilles is altogether inferior to Bordeaux and Toulouse, and is more akin to Havre, with the exception that its population has a semi-Corsican impetuosity, while that of Havre is characterized by Northern stolidity. As far, however, as the animus of the inhabitants go, those of Marseilles and Havre have the more exclusive bent for mercenary pursuits, and care far less for politics or for the graces of civilization than the non-commercial cities. The consequence is that the social atmosphere of both places is rather rough, and, indeed, such an intense practical mercantile disposition is so little congenial to the French mind, that it sits most ungracefully upon them, and actually gives to the Marseilles merchants a semi-Levantine, and to those of Havre a semi-Dutch look. The beautiful position on the Mediterranean, and the fine public resorts which are on the shores of the sea, as well as the nobility of the people and the picturesque commingling of turbaned orientals with crowds of French, Swiss, Germans, Italians, Greeks, Moors and Jews, invest Marseilles with a degree of originality, while Havre is the very incarnation of dullness, and apart from its commerce only interesting from its proximity to Paris and London and a number of other fashionable French watering places. Dieppe, too, is in the vicinity of Havre, but has ceased to be in vogue and is now only patronized by old fashioned French and English people, whose inanity suits the monotony of the place, and by some very fast English fellows who resort thither to escape from their creditors.

Both at Marseilles and Havre there is the usual military and bureaucratic society, each distinct from the other. In the former city the banker Pasquale and a few other great French and Greek merchants, constitute, together with the principal public authorities and the naval officers who happen to be in the port, which is called the beau monde, but which assembles only once a year, for a few balls during winter. Social circles as they exist in Paris, London, and also in Bordeaux, and Toulouse and many other provincial towns do not thrive in places like Marseilles and Havre, where all intellectual vitality is swallowed up in business, and where the women, whatever social aspirations and talents they may have, find no scope for their development. In the absence of political and intellectual activity, there is no element for the vitalization of social life. Hence there is but little of it, and every family lives to itself, and all amuse themselves as best they can—operas, theatres, concerts, and drives on the quays and occasional horse-races, constituting the principal public amusements.

At Bordeaux, Toulouse, Angouleme, Dijon, Montpellier, &c., the society is cultivated, and includes many learned and accomplished people. The French noblesse have many partisans in these provincial towns, particularly at Bordeaux. Though opposed to all modern reforms, they retain at least the charming manners of the old regime. Not a few fine landed estates cluster round these, as well as round many other provincial towns. Arles, for instance, is peculiarly interesting on account of the classic beauty of the ladies, who retain in a remarkable degree the features of their remote Roman progenitors in those Southern regions of France.

The contrast between Bordeaux, the headquarters of the legitimate, and Lyons, that of the turbulent Democracy, is almost as great as between the Paris Faubourgs St. Germain, and St. Antoine—the former all fastidiousness, and the latter boisterous aspiration. Manufacturing activity evolves in France, as in England, strong liberal aspirations, as agricultural pursuits seem to confirm habits of conservatism. Lyons and St. Etienne are the great silk manufacturing cities of France, but strange to say, although most of the raw silk of China, Persia, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Spain and Italy, finds its way to these French factories, it reaches Lyons only via London, owing to the fact that London has the capital and the commercial will to monopolize these colossal imports, while the Lyons merchants, (though the Desgrands and other great Lyonese have tried hard to wrest the sceptre of this trade from the Greek, English and Swiss London houses,) but have failed in the attempt. The influence of the American trade is quite as extraordinary upon these French as upon the English manufacturing districts. Lyons and St. Etienne have risen to immense importance since the beginning of this century, mainly by reason of the new and increasing demand for silk goods, ribbons, shawls and laces in North and South America. Many goods that remain unsold in Paris and Lyons on the accession of some new fashionable pattern, are thrown upon the American markets. Many an American belle makes a brilliant debut with the Lyons fashions of years ago, and thus not only adorns herself gracefully, but also saves the honest Lyons manufacturer from the insolvency to which he might be reduced if these far away customers did not relieve him of his antiquated trumpery. The magnitude of the silk trade bring hundreds of American importers to Lyons annually. In Lyons, as in Paris, Bonaparte strives to muzzle democracy by embellishing the streets and promoting material progress, and Lyons has become in this way quite renovated. There is a stirring activity and at the same time a cheerful look about the people, which contrasts agreeably with the gloom of the English manufacturing towns. Lyons would be one of the most interesting cities in the French provinces if it were not so hot in summer, its Place des Terreaux, one of the principal squares, being actually like the Desert of Sahara for heat.

In the north of France, Rouen is the most interesting city historically and socially as well as industrially, while Lille, in French Flanders, is remarkable for its industrial activity, for the bustle of its rue [illegible] and its other principal streets, and for the beauty of its chief cafes. It is to be regretted that Paris keeps people from visiting all the various towns of France. Many of them exhibit, amidst all the narrowness and dullness of the provincial atmosphere, an affectionate and refined domestic life for which the French get generally little credit. Almost all the greatest men and women of France were raised in provincial towns and in the rural districts, so, while Paris, all powerful for development and stimulation, has never been conspicuous for giving birth to brilliant, intellectual luminaries. The higher qualities of womanhood thrive better in the calm of the country and the small towns, than in the excitement of great cities. The higher order of women in French country towns are decidedly superior to the Parisians, in moral and mental culture, however much they may be deficient in the metropolitan arts of the capital. The character of the greatest men of France having been formed by their mothers in the country, it became proof against the dangers of Paris, and survived them. Indeed, if instruction is more universal in this country, home education is more faithfully administered by the mothers and fathers in Europe. The provincial French ladies are pre-eminent in the fulfillment of this noble mission. The improvements in the northern, western and eastern towns are not so conspicuous as in the south of France. Some of them, however, are gems of national beauty, particularly so is Nancy, (which boasts of the purest French accent of France,) where there hardly seems room for any improvement, excepting in the mental and political activity of the inhabitants. Nancy is the seat of the new decentralization school.

On approaching Germany, Metz, with fine streets and a large garrison, begins to lose in purely Gallic attractiveness, and Strasbourg, though a lively and interesting Minster-clad city, displays the struggle between the Gallic and Teutonic element in a still greater degree, while the smaller Alsatian towns savor as little of France as some of our Pennsylvania Dutch villages of America.

The representative principal towns of France for commerce are Marseilles and Havre; for industry, Lyons, St. Etienne, Rouen, Lille and Strasbourg; for culture, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Angouleme, Macon, Montpellier, Dijon and Nismes; for government naval and military headquarters, Toulon, Cherbourg and Brest; and for peculiar historic interest, Rheims, Blois, Angers, La Rochelle, Perpignan, Avignon, Orleans, Rouen and Arles; and as watering places, Trouville, Vichy, Aix-les-bains, Pau, and above all Nice, which to the intense regret of Garibaldi, who was from there, is now a French town.

STILL FEARING LIBERTY.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph does not seem to have learned yet the nature of social and political freedom as enjoyed throughout the Northern States. In opposing the formation by Northern men of "Equal Rights Associations" and other means of advancing the interests of the freedmen, it says:

"Now we ask: Is this system of Northern interference in matters at the South, friendly or not? If not friendly, ought it to be tolerated? Let us state the case by a simple transposition of the parties. Suppose we should organize societies at the South and send out our agents over all the North, to indoctrinate to the factory hands of New England, the stevedores and laborers generally of New York, the iron founders and coal diggers of Pennsylvania, and instruct them to induce those people on their rights as a working population—their duty to work fewer hours in the day—to claim higher wages for their work—that they are the equals of their employers and should claim every privilege enjoyed by the latter—that it is to the interests of the capitalists to keep them down and deride them as much as possible—that the Southern people are their fast friends, and when the time for voting comes they should go against their employers and neighbors, and for the South. Here is a parallel case—how does it look? Would the Northern people consider such conduct on the part of their Southern [illegible] an act of friendship and good neighborhood? Nay; would such Southern agents and intermeddlers be tolerated for a single day after their business became known in any Northern community? It is wholly unnecessary to answer the question."

We think it is necessary to answer the question, for our Southern cotemporary seems to labor under the delusion that there is something in the case supposed and fully set forth above, that would appear terrible to the North. But this is absurdly untrue. The South is at liberty to organize societies, and send out missionaries among Northern workmen to their heart's content. They are at liberty to tell them all they desire whether it be true or false, new or old, in book, newspaper or secret conclave, to one at a time or to thousands, in city or in country, to white or black, native or foreign, rich or poor, Democrat or Republican. We have a feeling of perfect security, because in our system of social life there is no slavery of any class—no great social wrong that fears discussion. There has never been any display of mob power in the Northern States except those occasioned by slavery in the South. Springing from this cause we have had pro-slavery mobs suppressing abolition meetings, resisting the draft and opposing the war, and anti-slavery mobs to rescue fugitives. But at no time, even during the war, has there been any restraint on absolute freedom of speech in all parts of the North. Send on your emissaries, therefore, and let them agitate Northern society, if they can. We hold that the agitation of thought is the beginning of wisdom. As to the Southern States, we want them redeemed from that system of Japanese exclusiveness which shuts out Northern light and liberty, and intend to work to that end until they are as free, and as secure in their freedom, as the North.

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

Is "all the world a stage, and all the men and women merely players," that we must needs have the great tragedy of secession, rebellion, and the war for the Union close with the farce of "Jeff. Davis before a Virginia jury?"

It would seem so. The telegraph informs us of his indictment, and that his trial in that mode will take place next month. Imagine a jury of twelve men, whose sole qualification for deciding the whole question involved between the surviving Government and the defunct rebellion is the fact that they have formed no opinion whatever on the question, whether the leader of the rebellion did or did not "levy war" against the United States! Imagine a Government, after subduing a rebellion by war, submitting the question of its right to do so to a petty jury!

Imagine a Court which would have no jurisdiction in Virginia, if that State had the right to secede in 1861, hearing an argument on the question of the right of a State to secede, i. e., on the question whether itself is a Court or not! Imagine a Court before whom there is a question [illegible] and a jury before whom there is no question [illegible], assembled to decide what shall be done with a man for having been the Chief of a rebellious Confederacy! Our desire that Jefferson Davis should be sensibly and lawfully tried for the military crime of rebellion, before a military tribunal, has been too frequently expressed to need repetition. We suppose, however, we have only to wait and "sit through" the farce.

THE NEWLAND TRIAL.

Those who have read the reports of the Newland case at New Albany, Indiana, can hardly doubt that the prisoner on trial for the killing of the seducer of his daughter, will be acquitted. Indeed as jurors go, and as the common sentiment of mankind goes, it seems a work of supererogation for the defence to set up a plea of insanity, unless it be to give the jury a color of law for their verdict of not guilty. We cannot call to mind a trial where a husband, father, or brother, has been convicted of murder for taking the life of a seducer. In the present case the seduction would seem to have been of the most aggravated nature. The victim was a girl scarcely old enough to know right from wrong when the damnable guilt was perpetrated. Her father was in the army at the time, and her seducer was in some sense her religious and spiritual guide. After her ruin had been effected, so far as it could be done secretly, he pursued her with threats of exposure, compelling her to choose between public and private shame, and she chose the latter until it could no longer be kept private. These, if Miss Newland's testimony is to be credited, are the substantial facts of the case, and they are such as would drive ninety-nine fathers in every hundred to slay the miscreant without compunction.

Nevertheless the taking of human life is so grave a thing that the law ought not to license any individual to be the judge, jury and executioner in any case. No adequate penalty for seduction has ever been provided by law, and perhaps none can be. If the seducer will take his chances of dying by the hand of his victim's father as Evans died by the hand of Dr. Newland, or by the avenging bullet of the brother as young Ward fell last summer, he would undoubtedly risk the infliction of any penalty that had to be reached through the tortuous forms of law. He takes his life in his hand in any case, and he could do no more if capital punishment were the penalty provided by statute.

What then shall be done to vindicate the integrity of the law as applied to those who kill the seducers of their daughters? Juries will not convict them of murder. Yet they should be convicted of something. The only recourse seems to be some modification of existing statutes, which will enable juries to discriminate between the death penalty which attaches to murder, and the acquittal which follows a case of homicide committed by accident or in self defence. The killing of a seducer ought to be an offence known to statutory law as an act where the intent to kill is admitted, but where the circumstances mitigate the crime. It cannot be said that this would be an advertisement that men might kill each other without suffering the penalty due to killing, for that advertisement already exists in the uniform practice of juries. Surely something is needed to bring these frequent tragedies within the purview of the law.

MR. HOWARD'S SPEECH.

Senator Howard, of Michigan, in his recent speech on Reconstruction, told pretty nearly the whole truth about the President's policy. He stated that the President, in assuming to reorganize the States without the legislative authority of Congress, was acting without law, and that in coolly ignoring the power of Congress over the status of seceded States, and in denying to Congress any other power than that of deciding upon the qualifications of its members, he was guilty of usurpation. Mr. Howard also plainly expressed the opinion that any attempt by the President to recognize a rebel Congress would lead to his removal, and that the North would fight rather than submit to such a revolution. These are sound sentiments. We only regret that thus far Congress has not acted upon them, by going to the root of the reconstruction difficulty, the denial by Johnson's proclamations of the right of suffrage to loyal men, and so reorganizing every seceded State government as to rectify the error. Congress, as a body, has declined to exercise the powers they have over the reconstruction question. At least a hundred members of Congress profess to be in favor of an extension of the suffrage. Not one of them has voted to exercise the power which they all believe they possess. The excuse is a fear that the people are not prepared for it. We tell them the people are not prepared for any plan of reconstruction in which it does not exist, and they never will be.

THE NEW YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

Summary of the Years Work.

During the past week the various religious, charitable and missionary societies have been holding their anniversaries. The following is a condensed summary of their operations during the year.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

The Treasurer of the Tract Society reports as follows: Receipts in donations and legacies, $124,227.51; sales, $313,359.77—total, $437,579.28. This is the most prosperous year of the Society. Expenses of publication, $291,284.97; colportage, $83,063.55; cash for foreign and pagan lands, $7,500.00; other expenses, $57,120.10—remaining in treasury, $979.70.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The American Anti-Slavery Society held a business meeting at the Church of the Puritans. Wendell Phillips was re-elected President for the ensuing year. All the other officers were similarly complimented.

BOSTON TRACT SOCIETY.

The Boston Tract Society makes the following report of operations for the past twelve-month: Receipts, $165,551.89; expenditures, $164,534.67. The receipts include $41,869.87 from donations, and $16,862.38 from legacies. Publications distributed to freedmen, 791,000.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

The American and Foreign Christian Union report their receipts for the year at $92,427, and the present balance in the treasury $2,605. Mission stations and churches have been established in every principal town in Italy; schools have also been started in Mexico, South America and the States of Colombia. In Germany, too, the work is prosecuted with vigor. The Society, on the whole, is on a very prosperous footing.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The American Sunday School Union reports receipts for the year $21,190. Expenditures not given. Schools in operation, 194; scholars on the register, 55,950.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE UNION.

The National Temperance Union met at the Central Presbyterian Church, in Broome street, Bishop Jones, presiding. The Treasurer's report exhibits a satisfactory condition of the Society, though the figures were not given. The Secretary's report speaks in the most encouraging terms of the Temperance cause. Delegates from twenty States were present. Letters were read from Neal Dow, Gen. Cary and E. C. Delavan, regretting their inability to be present. Hon. William E. Dodge was re-elected President for the ensuing year, as likewise were about all the Vice Presidents.

FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

The American Female Guardian Society held its meeting at the Chapel of the Institution, in Twenty-ninth street. Receipts of the year, $35,185.46; expenditures, $[illegible]778.57. Including bequests, the balance on hand is $43,509.63. Mrs. C. W. Hawkins was elected President for the ensuing year, and Mrs. S. A. Stone, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The war cost East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, eight thousand slaves, one hundred dwellings, five thousand bales of cotton burned, five thousand stolen or captured, and an incredible number of horses, cattle and agricultural implements, which will, it is thought, amount to ten millions of dollars.

Last fall there was not a postmaster in all Texas; now postmasters who have taken the test oath are all over the State, and service has been ordered on nearly all the leading mail routes, on terms favorable to the Department.

The Alabama penitentiary is filling up so fast that they will soon need another.

The Memphis Argus indulges in the wish that the freedmen were in Africa or in Hell.

Ex-Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has lost his daughter, Mrs. Nat. Gaither.

The Mayor of Jackson, Miss., has resigned because the people will not help him execute the laws.

Buckner, the ex-rebel General, has turned up as one of the editors of the New Orleans Crescent, a rebel sheet.

The building of the Manassas Manufacturing Company, located at Carrollton, Miss., is one of the largest in the country. It covers an acre of ground. Its capacity is 18,000 spindles and 500 looms.

Three hundred German immigrants have arrived at Augusta, Ga.

The Mobile Cathedral is rapidly approaching completion. The whole height of the building, from the foundation to the tip of the cross, will be 216 feet. The corner stone was laid in 1830.

The Chattanooga Union gives us, as an instance of precocity in those parts, an account of a youngster of four years of age staggering through the streets in a state of helpless intoxication.

Rev. D. B. Nicholson, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Magnona, N. C., on the 13th ult. He was presiding Elder of the Newbern District at the time of his death.

The work of leveling the fortifications around Montgomery, Ala., has commenced.

A cotton growing association has been formed in Mississippi, for the purpose of collecting reliable information concerning the growing cotton crop.

Horse railroads are being established in many parts of the South. Memphis and Selma, Ala., are indulging in them.

An election recently took place in Choctaw County, Miss., the names of the opposing parties being Fejee and Hyenas, the former being opposed to the collection of debts and the latter in favor.

Gov. Patton, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation, appointing the 17th instant a day of fasting and prayer, because of the apprehension of the Asiatic cholera.

John R. Thompson, of Richmond, Va., is in Europe soliciting funds for the college of William and Mary.

[illegible], whose eldest daughter married a grandson of [illegible], died in New Orleans recently.

FROM CAIRO TO NEW ORLEANS.

Notes on the Reconstructed States and People.

A Recent Tour through West Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 12, 1866.

"All aboard!" and we begin to move from what was a little while ago, the extreme Southern cape of free institutions in America. There, upon the point, are the remains of breastworks behind which, at the outset of the war, were gathered a few men, brave and true, but without discipline and without arms. They represented a nation, just waking from the sound repose of a good conscience which suspects no evil. Now, there lie on the levee those great guns, ready at short notice to enforce the argument of war, and out in the stream lie five monitors, with the smoke issuing from their pipes all the time, representing a nation awake and resolved to suffer no wrong. "What a waste of money!" says a gentleman at my side, "and why have them just here?" I believe that those sleepless monitors are a very economical investment.

We pass into the Mississippi, by Bird's Point, and down between forests of tall bare trees, beneath and among which shine lower trees and shrubs, bright with fresh green leaf and red, or white, bud and blossom. This flood, on which we are, has already received contributions from eighteen States, as well as from all the territories between here and the Rocky Mountains.

These waters are going to the Gulf, and they will go, and so will all the freight which they bear, of the items as well as the material products of the civilization, which is filling all the great region in which they rise.

Twenty miles bring us to the reach of view commanded by the bluffs of Columbus, where rebellion erected batteries as a barrier against those ideas coming under the names of liberty and loyalty. The result was the same as if they had dammed the river itself. The kindred powers flowed up the Tennessee and Cumberland, and the fortress was left an island, from which its defenders were fain to flee.

On the lower opposite bank is Belmont, the scene of a contest which was not in vain, because bravery is never wholly in vain.

Thirteen miles more, and we pass Hickman, known also in the war, situated on the slopes of pleasant bluffs, and presenting a very quiet aspect. Thirty-two miles below we are confronted by

ISLAND TEN,

standing out boldly in the midst of the stream, a level island of moderate extent, lifted about twelve feet above high water mark. The rebel breastworks are still to be seen on the left bank of the river. Of those upon the island itself, only a portion remain, as the river is continually wearing away the island, which may soon cease to exist, except in history.

Through the marshes on our right wind the bayous, which afforded a passage for the little steamer, by which General Pope's force was ferried from New Madrid to that peninsula of elevated land round which the river makes a long curve after leaving the island; and by that channel, north of the island, the gunboat which covered their landing ran past the rebel batteries. Here we come from Kentucky into Tennessee, the neck of this peninsula being in the latter State, while the point returns to the former. Soon we passed

NEW MADRID,

a village somewhat forlorn in appearance, but the landing did good service in the war, and we will wish it well.

Night finds us near the Arkansas line, about a hundred and twenty miles from Cairo. As we have passed, the green has been gradually climbing into the tops of the tall trees and filling the pillared spaces below them, till now the forest, which still lines the banks, is all clothed with the fresh and tender down of the young year.

We have passed an occasional steamer or flatboat, but the monarch of the scene is always the great silent river. We pass Fort Pillow in the night, and morning finds us near

MEMPHIS.

We soon cross the scene of the short and decisive naval conflict of June 6th, 1862, which opened this portal of the South to Northern agencies.

The city stands nobly on a bluff perhaps thirty feet high, below which is a levee covered with boxes, bales, barrels and bags bearing Northern marks, and received by a throng, of which the characteristic features are mules and mulattoes. As we go up into the city we find streets with good buildings and tolerable sidewalks, but only paved with mud. An order, however, is said to be now passed for paving the main street.

As Memphis is a great point of meeting of Northern and Southern influence, it is perhaps natural that both should be strongly defined. It is said that nowhere is disloyalty more ostentatiously bitter, and nowhere are the indications more manifest that its time is short.

The old aristocratic society is cold as a snow bank; but all the signs seem to be in favor of the young life which is springing up about it, and which the snow bank itself cannot choose but feed.

One finds on every hand the tokens of a new order of things. Two thirds of the business licenses represent Northern capital, and Northern men are settling on plantations in all the vicinity. Many of these men, of course, are somewhat supple in their principles. Yet there is a strong and increasing element of clean loyalty. This is represented by the Memphis Post, a large and able daily newspaper. There are also at least two loyal churches, connected with the Congregational and Northern Methodist denominations. Both of these now worship in the Court House. But the Congregationalists are erecting a church on a lot provided by the Congregational Union; all the further expense, both of building and maintaining worship, the young Society will attempt to meet with their own resources. The pastor, Rev. T. E. Bliss, is an able and clear spoken man. The American Missionary Association is represented by Rev. E. O. Tade, a graduate of the Chicago Theological Seminary, who is a real missionary. He has leased a piece of ground, and on it has erected, with his own hands, a church, somewhat primitive in style, but in it he preaches to the colored people, and, with the assistance of Mrs. Tade and others, holds each Sabbath two sessions of a three fold Sabbath School; and through the week Mrs. Tade conducts a day school, while Mr. Tade instructs a more advanced class in principles of science and religion.

The American Tract Society of Boston have established a depository under the care of Rev. A. L. Rankin, designed not only for their own publications, but for all the literature which represents a living Christianity. Here, too, is a branch of the National Freedmen's Savings Bank, opened since the commencement of the current year, which has already received several thousands of dollars in deposits.

In another part of the city is a colored orphan asylum, established and sustained principally by the devoted sons of Mrs. Canfield, the excellent lady who is at its head, and providing for about sixty children. We ought not to forget the "Teachers' Home," where teachers sent here by various benevolent organizations find a most pleasant abode under the care of Mr. O. E. Waters, Superintendent of Schools, and Miss Starr, both of whom will be gratefully remembered by many a Northwestern soldier as presiding at the former "Soldiers' Home," where they ministered to no less than 97,000 sick and wounded soldiers.

There are here, in a colored population estimated at twelve thousand, twelve or thirteen colored schools, giving the following statistics for the last month:

	Teachers.	Pupils.
Freedmen's Aid Commission	9	575
United Presbyterians	4	220
Baptist Mission Union	8	488
American Mission Association	2	180
Independent	2	167
Not reported	2	say 200
Total	27	1,800

These figures present a noble picture of the union of the loyal religious element of the country in carrying on its moral renovation, and in repairing the wrong done to those whom we have kept in darkness. If we add to the picture the background of churches here, whose members not only do nothing in the like work, but who refuse all Christian and social courtesies to those who are doing it, we only add so much to the field which this self denying and true labor must conquer in the end.

But what are colored people doing for themselves? They are paying about half the expense of their own schools. They have among themselves three or four benevolent associations, which have during the past year expended several thousands of dollars for the relief of the needy. They sustain six or seven churches. They have a literary association which has met for debates or lectures twice a week, in a hall, (Colwell's Hall,) owned by one of themselves. They are said to own three or four hundred thousand dollars worth of property in Memphis. Under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau, they are gathering a fund for a Hospital, and their dwellings are becoming thoroughly cleansed and purified.

Indeed, here, as everywhere, not a little of the praise of the success of the transition from slavery to freedom belongs to that bureau—which certainly is among the best abused, but also among the most prized institutions of the era.

A SABBATH AT MEMPHIS.

APRIL 15.—In consequence of the illness of Rev. Theo. Bliss, I was called upon to lead the morning worship of the Congregational Church, in the court-room, which was well filled with a most interesting and homelike audience. The sermon had hardly commenced, however, when we were reminded by two or three stones which shattered the window on my right, that we were not in New England or Wisconsin. In the afternoon we visited colored Sabbath Schools in Colwell's Hall and at Mr. Lade's church, the "Lincoln Chapel," as it was called. We also went into two colored churches, which we found full of people and full of fervor. They were worshipping in substantial brick edifices, and they had others in the city equally or more valuable. We returned with an impression of the greatness and the hopefulness of the work of training all this mind and emotion, so active and so plastic, to intelligent civilization and Christianity.

Memphis has acquired a character as a disorderly city. I was informed that not long since twenty-eight murders occurred in a single month. The credit of this state of things is largely given to what is called the police of the city. Of late there has been a considerable improvement, which is attributed to the influence of [illegible] upon the municipal authority.

MEMPHIS TO JACKSON.

We leave Memphis at 4½ p. m. by the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad for Grenada, a distance of ninety-nine miles, which is accomplished by midnight. We ride through forests of tall trees, alternating with cotton fields where men and women, horses and mules, are driving or dragging the plow. There is a great freedom here from the conventionalities of railroads. The conductor comes round with a pipe in his mouth and the passengers conform to his style, varied, however, by the [illegible] here and there of a bottle. There is freedom of speech also, to which the recent passage of the Civil Rights Bill gives a political tone. "When Johnson gets them down, we'll keep them down." "Sumner and Stevens and the Radicals ought to have been killed in the war." "They are all of the United States bonds now. They'll go to a prem um by and by." "Cotton will be king before the year is out." But there was a more sober expression, too: "Congress has got the power, and will keep it." "I have not any hope."

In the meantime Whiskey becomes King with many. A passenger, more joyful than he can contain, breaks out in shouts, in which "Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy" mingles with a great variety of ejaculations more fervent than coherent; or comes round and offers us all a drink of his "good whiskey."

At Grenada and midnight we strike the Mississippi Central Railroad, on which a good sleeping car brings us to Canton by seven in the morning.

Here we are among the ruins of the war. Walls and foundations of buildings, and the wrecks, it is said, of fifty-nine locomotives are about the station.

Here we take the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, which is presided over by Gen. G. T. Beauregard, while upon a car I read "U. S. Military R. R."

The morning and the country are beautiful. Green fields bordered with roses, gray bearded forest trees, and cotton fields full of laborers. I counted fourteen plows in one field.

At nine we reach Jackson, a city full of ruins. The capitol, a portion of the business part of the town, and the larger portion of the private residences remain, but the Penitentiary, Court House, several business blocks, and some mansions and hotels have met the fate of war. The rebuilding thus far is of a hasty character, but in time, Jackson, with its beauty of position and natural advantages, and with the new vigor given by the Northern immigration which is gathering around it, must be a beautiful city. We meet here regular soldiers in place of negro troops—a change which was much desired by the people, but in practice they seem to wish they could have again the respectful dutifulness of colored soldiers.

Here, too, is the negro school; the Ohio yearly meeting of friends occupying the ground.

FROM JACKSON TO VICKSBURG.

At noon we take the cars again and ride through desolation, waste fields without house or fence, relieved by luxuriant forest. The railroad bridge over the Big Black River is not yet rebuilt, and we cross in ambulances over a pontoon bridge.

At Vicksburg in the evening we seek the "Prentiss House," and refresh stomachs which have suffered somewhat by living upon the country, with the fare provided by the veteran landlord, Gen. McMakin, who is still, as of old, himself a great part of the entertainment. He says that he found in old times that Mississippi legislators could not read a bill of fare, and so he stands at his board with a white apron covering his ample front, and calls out his various viands with the full power of a manly chest.

In the morning we climb the steep city. The streets and roads are cut through the hills, leaving high banks which are honey-combed with "caves," underground passages and apertures, in which the people used to take refuge in the days of bombardment. Passing out of the city we come first to the line of fortification constructed by the United States troops during their occupation of the place. This line is close to the city and is about two and a half miles in extent. Considerably farther out is the line of rebel works, consisting of redoubts on the hills connected by embankments and trenches. Here and there on the road we come upon fragments of shells and other memorials of the conflict. We may find some amusement, too, in watching those great plantation wagons which are working their way into the country, each with four horses or mules with a negro boy on the rear wheel-horse. Through the common sand or mud it is a moving drowsiness, of which the focus is the black driver, with his heavy flexible whip wound round his shoulders. But they come to the foot of one of these sharp pitches, and you see the power that slumbers in Ethiopia. Suddenly the boy is alive to the end of his whip lash, and to the end of every quivering nerve and straining muscle of all his team, and the load goes up. We go on thinking that there may be lightning after all in a heavy black cloud.

But now we are past the rebel works, and here on the slope of the hill stands a marble monument occupying the place of the famous tree of the surrender. It is an obelisk, surmounted by a globe and bears the inscription,

The Site
of the
Interview Between
Major General Grant,
U. S. A.
And Lieut. General Pemberton,
July 4th, 1863.

The monument has been cruelly mutilated and the corners all broken off, either by rebel spite or by the miserable vandalism of relic hunters.

As we return to the city and gain the height on which it stands, we look across the river upon the long low peninsula round which the river flows, which the famous canal was to have cut off; but the river still flows by Vicksburg, three hundred feet deep, they say. There, on the point, half under water, is the village of DeSoto, named for the great adventurer, who came where we are, saw the Mississippi, and died.

From Rev. J. Warren, D. D., Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools for the State of Mississippi, beside many other favors, I obtain the following statistics of schools in the State:

No. of teachers	88
No. of pupils enrolled	5,877
Posts occupied	17
Organizations represented	12

In Vicksburg itself, of 5,000 blacks, 937 are in school. The term black, here as everywhere, must be used with large latitude of signification. A considerable proportion of these children might pass for white. In the reports which make the distinction, 969 are classed as black and 1,715 as of mixed blood.

Leaving Vicksburg on the evening of the 19th, we pass aristocratic Natchez on the 20th, the "white cliffs" of Fort Hudson and the fine city of Baton Rouge on the 21st. In conversation upon public affairs I hear no bravado or high words, but find a temper evidently chastened by the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. The decision and strength manifested in the passage of the bill, together with the manifest justice of its principle, are evidently producing a great moral effect throughout the South.

On the morning of the 22d we are in New Orleans. It is April still, but we are in summer. The gardens and courts are full of roses, magnolias and palm and orange trees. The street cars run mile after mile under avenues of magnificent shade, and ripe blackberries are upon the table.

Of many things which are old in New Orleans we need not speak. Among those which mark the new era, none is more characteristic than the new Congregational Church, an enterprise for which the way was prepared a few months since by Rev. Mr. Roy, of Chicago, and which has now been organized and put at once upon a self-sustaining basis, under the temporary charge of Rev. W. T. Eustis, of New Haven. The Congregational Union have purchased the house of the former Second Presbyterian Church, and with this as their patrimony the new society hope to maintain in New Orleans a thorough loyal church and a religious home for the sons of the Puritans.

In the evening, I heard at Dr. Palmer's Church, a discourse from a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, which has been for some weeks in session here. This body is based upon antipathy to the North, and has shown that its basis is still a strong one. Yet in some particulars they showed the progress of ideas. An especially significant fact was the passage of resolutions strongly urging the education of the colored people, in day schools as well as in Sabbath Schools. Under such action there may lie much jealousy of Northern influence, as well as honest desire for the elevation of the freedmen, but it must be recognized as a most important expression, and one which must have a great influence toward effecting its object.

The Freedmen's schools of Louisiana, especially of New Orleans, have been known through the land as models of their kind. They were the first established, and under the auspices of General Banks were organized with most complete systems,—and have been sustained by large resources. They are now, however, in a peculiar crisis. By order from President Johnson, the taxes by which they have been supported have been stopped, and the buildings in which they have been held are being rapidly restored to former proprietors. The Freedmen's Bureau have no resources for the support of schools, and its educational department is very deeply in debt. The benevolent organizations which are doing so much in other places, have left this to the hitherto ample support of the Bureau, so that now there are no means for the support of the schools, except the fees for tuition. New Orleans is in many respects the most hopeful point in the South for such efforts. There is less prejudice here against colored people; they are more intelligent; they will have better opportunities for availing themselves of the advantages of education. They have already made so much progress that it will soon be practicable, by normal and other schools for higher education, to enable them to supply their own teachers, and so to carry on a large system of education at a very moderate expense.

There is, especially in the French and Catholic portion of the city, a large amount of property—estimated at four millions—held by colored people. On this they are taxed for the support of white schools. An injustice so glaring cannot be long continued.

Louisiana must at no distant day make provision for the education of her colored children. We have only to find the means for continuing the system now in operation for a moderate time to prepare the way for the general education of the race.

The colored people now sustain a small daily paper (the Tribune) half in French and half in English, which is of course intensely loyal.

THE SHIP BUILDERS' STRIKE.

No Prospect of Labor Being Resumed—The Strikers Persistent in Their Demands—The Employers Obdurate—Ten Thousand Mechanics Out of Employment—Outrage by the Strikers—Thirty Men Driven from their Work.

[From the New York Herald, May 10.]

No arrangement has yet been effected between the employers and their late employes in the ship building interest. It is now over five weeks since the ship caulkers, joiners and carpenters struck for the eight-hour system, and in the meantime all labor heretofore performed by them is at a stand-still. The strike is not for an increase of wages, but because the employers refuse to concede the point that eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Ship mechanics, of all kinds, are better paid than almost any other class in New York. Those now on the strike have been receiving four dollars per day for new work, and four dollars and fifty cents per day for old work—a distinction being made between repairs made to vessels and work done in the ship yards. Their labor throughout the year does not average over nine hours per day—ten full hours in summer, and during daylight in winter. Ten thousand men are now thrown out of employment, either being strikers or so identified with shipbuilding as to be unable to work when the others do not. Each branch of the trade has its Trade Union, and to accomplish their purpose in this instance they have become unanimous in their demand for the eight-hour system. Many of them have families dependent upon their daily labor for their subsistence, and having been five weeks without work or pay, have been driven to the last [illegible] to supply their families with the necessaries of life. The pawn-shops are overrun with articles pledged by these mechanics to obtain the means to purchase bread. Hundreds of them are anxious to work under the present system, but the societies say no, and they are dragooned into continuing in the ranks of the strikers. Yesterday morning thirty of the best mechanics among the strikers went to work in the yard of Mr. Jeremiah Simonson, at the foot of Twelfth street, determined to support their families in spite of all opposition. They had been at work but a short time when a mob of three hundred strikers entered the yard, and forcibly drove out the industrious mechanics. Two of the thirty who were at work were severely, if not fatally, beaten and all of them more or less injured. The mob was composed almost exclusively of foreigners, principally Irishmen. Mr. Simmons has a large amount of unfinished work upon his hands, is anxious to employ men, and there are plenty of men equally anxious to be employed, but the Trades Unions will not permit a nail to be driven or a stroke to be made. The same is true of all the other ship-yards—unfinished work, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars, awaiting for the ship mechanics to return to their duty. Work is being driven away from the city to other seaports, where it can be done without delay. The employers are organized to resist the strike, and say they will do so if it takes a year. There can be no doubt of the result—capital will triumph over the unreasonable demands of labor. The strikers hold a mass meeting this evening at Clinton Hall.

THE COURT THAT TRIES JEFF. DAVIS.

The Assemblage at Norfolk, Va.—Judge Underwood Presiding in the Absence of Judge Chase—A Jury Empanelled—Charge to Them by the Judge—Treason to be Punished—An Indictment for Treason Against Jeff. Davis to be Filed, &c., &c.

[From the New York Herald, 10th inst.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8, 1866.

The United States Circuit court for Virginia has at length inaugurated its labors. The court was to have opened yesterday, but Judge Underwood failed to arrive till this morning. At noon he opened the court at Norfolk, in the old court-room in the City Hall, but a quorum of the Grand Jury not being in attendance, an adjournment took place till half-past three o'clock. At the latter session twenty of the jury, an excess of the quorum required, answered to their names. The following are the names of the jurors:

J. R. Bigelow, of Alexandria; Isaac Snowden, of Fairfax; John Taylor, of Alexandria; G. Gillingham, of Fairfax; George C. Rene, D. Hodgkins, E. D. Harmon, C. W. Nowland, of Alexandria; J. H. Decordy, Geo. W. Sangleton, John C. Daniels, John H. Bowser, Wm. G. Webber, C. K. Cole, William Harrison, of Norfolk; Wm. N. Tinsley, Wm. Fay, Burnham Wardwell, T. Dudley, Jr., Burnham Deane, of Richmond.

The Judge appointed Mr. Gillingham foreman, and thereupon Mr. Wm. H. Barry, the Clerk, administered to them the usual oaths—that is, one oath not to act through malice against any person presented for indictment, and the other that they had not aided in the slightest degree the rebel cause in the late war, and would support the Constitution of the United States. Then followed the Judge's charge to the jury. Most clearly and pointedly were set forth the duties of those to whom it was addressed, as interpreted by the Judge. After referring to the absence of Chief Justice Chase, upon whom he would have greatly preferred had fallen the task of instructing them in the line of their duties, he described the changes that had been effected by the war in the administration of justice, and the unusual crimes, such as treason and disloyalty, they were now compelled to adjudicate upon. In this connection he adverted to his charge to the Grand Jury preceding them, and would not repeat himself now, believing they all knew the sentiments he had then expressed. But since then peace had been declared, and the writ of habeas corpus had been restored. Recently President Johnson expressed a desire that not such subordinates as Wirz should be brought to punishment for treason, but the head traitors. It was against these leading offenders he would have them act, and punish the principals and not the tools. It had been decided that such offenders must be tried in Virginia. At the North there had been much complaint of the tardiness shown in bringing them to trial. The delay had been unavoidable. There was no need of further delay, and he hoped the time had come when it would be shown here that treason was held as a crime and meriting the highest punishment. He urged that the mass of the people of this State who sided with the rebellion, and took up arms to aid it, could not be held accountable for treason. There was no such general education and intelligence here as at the North. In proof of this he drew a parallel between the First Congressional District of Virginia and Rhode Island. Though the former had given birth to four Presidents of the United States and possessed twice the acres of Rhode Island, it has not one tithe the wealth and intelligence. In nineteen counties of the district there was not a paper published, and three-fourths of the men and women could not read and write. This decree of ignorance he traced to slavery. Those who had imposed upon the credulity and ignorance of the masses in inciting them to rebellion against the Government, he would have punished. There was no obstacle now in the way he instanced to bringing indictments against all the leaders in this rebellion, the paroled prisoners as well as the unparoled. He enjoined that they should remember their duty in this regard and faithfully and fearlessly discharge it. Their fidelity might bring them enemies, might lead to their being murderously assaulted, as had been a number of the jury; but he urged that martyrdom, the martyrdom of Lincoln, the martyrdom of Jesus Christ, for duty done, was vastly preferable to a few years added life of ignoble ease. He spoke at length of the rights of freedmen, and charged that the same person and property should be accorded to them, and the same hearing and defence in court as to white persons. The subject of disloyal newspapers also came in for a portion of his charge. It was his view that they could do but little harm. Their circulations were brief and influence limited. He thought it best they should not be interfered with by the courts or the military, as he now done. In conclusion, he referred to the tions of the revenue and postal laws and counterfeiting. The charge ended, the jury were discharged till ten o'clock to-morrow morning. It is thought that the present court will not protract its session over a week or ten days. Judge Underwood announced that he thought Justice Chase would be in attendance to preside in the course of a month. It is confidently believed that this jury will bring in true bills of indictment against Jeff. Davis and the most prominent leaders and Generals on the rebel side during the late war.

Senator Henderson's Bill on Presidential Appointments.

The following is Senator Henderson's bill now pending to regulate appointments to and removals from office; which was read twice and ordered to be printed:

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever any person shall have been appointed to civil office under the Government of the United States, upon nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of such office is limited by law, such person shall not henceforth be removable from his office at the will of the President, but he may continue to hold said office during the term for which he was appointed, provided by law, until his removal shall have been consented to by the Senate or his successor shall be appointed, confirmed, or qualified as may by law be required by law: Provided, That the heads of departments, known as the President's Cabinet ministers, may at any time be removed by the President alone, without the consent of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That whenever any person shall have been appointed to any civil office under the Government of the United States, upon the recommendation of the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and it is declared by law that the term of such office shall be for a fixed period and until a successor shall be appointed and qualified, such person shall not be removed from office by the President alone before the expiration of such fixed period. If the legal term of office in such cases shall expire during the recess of the Senate, the President may appoint a successor, who shall hold his office until the end of the next succeeding session of the Senate, unless said office becomes vacant as hereinafter provided, or the incumbent be sooner superseded by the appointment of another person to said office with the consent of the Senate.

SEC. 3. In cases where by law the appointment under the Government as aforesaid shall have been conferred on the President of the United States alone, or on the head of a department or other officer, and appointments shall have been made under such authority, the persons so appointed may at any time be removed at the will of the officer making the appointment, or his successor, unless the power of removal in such cases be expressly denied by law.

SEC. 4. If at any time during the recess of the Senate, and before the officer may be legally superseded or removed by the President alone, evidence shall be presented to the President sufficient to satisfy him and the Attorney General of the United States, to whom the facts in each case shall be submitted, that such officer is incompetent to hold the office, that he is corrupt or dishonest, or that he has failed to discharge faithfully the duties enjoined on him by law, the President may temporarily suspend such officer from the further discharge of the duties of his office, and in such cases the President may appoint a person to hold the office until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the Senate, but within ten days after such commencement the President shall lay before the Senate the facts upon which was based the suspension to be made, together with the opinion of the Attorney General on such facts. If the Senate, on an examination of such facts, or any other facts they may choose to exact, shall concur with the President in such suspension by direct vote, or shall confirm the appointment of a successor nominated by the President, then such person shall stand permanently removed; but if the Senate shall by vote refuse to concur in such suspension, or shall refuse or neglect to confirm his successor within thirty days, as above named, the officer thus suspended shall be entitled to resume and continue the discharge of the duties of his office, and to receive a salary or other compensation during the time he may have been suspended, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. Whenever any person holding a civil office, the term of which may have expired, shall have been or shall hereafter be renominated by the President for a second term to the same office, and the Senate shall have refused by a direct vote to consent to such appointment, the office shall be thereby declared to be vacant from the time of such rejection. But if the Senate shall neglect or refuse to take action on such nomination, and shall adjourn without consenting thereto, then such office shall be considered and is hereby declared to be vacant immediately after such adjournment, and no money shall be drawn from the treasury or used from any fund or appropriation to pay the salary of such officer for services rendered after the expiration of the vacancy herein declared.

SEC. 6. No person who may have been nominated to any civil office by the President, and whose nomination may have been rejected by the Senate, shall after the adjournment of the Senate and during the recess thereof, be appointed and commissioned by the President to hold the same office, nor shall any money be drawn from the Treasury or used by any officer of the Government in paying salary or compensation to such person.

SEC. 7. The President shall not be authorized, during the recess of the Senate, to appoint or commission any person to fill up a vacancy in a civil office under the Government, unless such vacancy shall have happened during such recess by death, resignation, expiration of term, or other cause not depending on the will or action of the President. That such vacancy in office shall be construed to have happened when actual notice thereof is first brought to the knowledge of the President.

A Gigantic Oil Swindle in Dutchess County, New York.

[From the Albany Journal, May 10th.]

Dutchess County, New York, a short time ago was in a fever of excitement over the widely disseminated news that there was a splendid show of surface oil on certain farms lying near Glenham, Fishkill township, on the east side of the Hudson river, fifty-nine miles from New York. Full particulars in regard to the matter were freely discussed in the Poughkeepsie and Newburg daily papers, and [illegible] became the theme of general conversation.

A number of New York gentlemen formed themselves immediately into the Hudson River Petroleum Company, and purchased the oil land spoken of, going to work in good earnest to develop the soil. All the necessary machinery was purchased, derricks were erected and wells sunk, but alas for human hopes, no "ile" was reached or found other than that "good show of surface ile." Work was suspended, the New York men looked grum, the people generally became doubtful, and as they daily passed the scene after deserted lands whereon nothing was visible but the huge skeleton derricks, would exclaim while shrugging of the shoulder and knowing winks, "I know'd 'twould be so."

Now for the denouement. Affidavits already filed stated that the "ile" found in the district was crude petroleum, taken there in cans or bottles and emptied into the springs, marshes, and pools of water there abounding. The affidavits also show that the man who emptied the oil as above related consummated his first job in the following manner: With a basket on his arm containing bottles of crude oil, and a fishing pole on his shoulder to avoid suspicion, he accompanied another man to an adjacent farm, and there poured the crude oil or petroleum into the springs, pools, and marshes, and also made excavations at different points, pouring the crude petroleum therein. Those two men, with others, continued the dosing of the land with crude petroleum, until a sale was effected. It is a beautiful affair as it stands, and many upon reading this article will exclaim, "Just as I expected." The Hudson River Petroleum Company, the aggrieved party, has already entered a suit against the "ile strikers," laying its damages at $150,000.

THE SPANISH-CHILIAN WAR.

An Important Official Document—The Spanish Admiral's Account of the Bombardment of Valparaiso—The Negotiations of Gen. Kilpatrick, Com. Rodgers and the British Admiral.

Headquarters of Her Catholic Majesty's Squadron in the Pacific, on board the Numancia, in the Bay of Valparaiso, the 8th of April, 1866.

To Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington:—Excellency—In order that your Excellency may form an exact idea of the occurrence of the last fortnight, I have the honor of placing before you a summary of the most recent events, regretting that want of time should prevent my sending copies of the despatches I have addressed to Her Majesty's Government.

On the 17th of last month I was invited to dine by the American Commodore Rodgers, on board of his flag-ship. During dinner, the Commodore expressed ardent wishes for the termination of our difficulty with Chili, and suggested that, were I clothed with full powers, the settlement of such an affair could not fail to be accomplished. Upon being informed that I had the necessary powers, he said that he would immediately communicate with his Minister and see if their united efforts could not secure peace.

A few days after, I received the visit of the Commodore and General Kilpatrick. Both were animated by the best wishes, and invited me to join them in a conference which, though of a private and confidential nature, might perhaps result in the termination of the war.

Upon my acceptance of the proposal, the American Minister said to me that although he considered the step entirely confidential, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic had notice of the step that was now being taken, and that he (the American Minister) as well as the Commodore, was very much interested in arriving at the object they had in view. The Commodore made some remarks to show the inconvenience which he thought existed for Spain, in the prolongation of this war; and giving me to understand that an unforeseen obstacle would be met with, if the bombardment of Valparaiso were attempted, he proposed a plan for an arrangement which he considered equally honorable to both belligerents.

In accordance with this plan, there should be a cessation of hostilities; my credentials presented, and a new investigation made of the different grievances against Chili. As an earnest of peace, there should first be a reciprocal salute of the two flags of Spain and Chili, hoisted at mast-heads of the English and American flagships, should be saluted by the guns of the two squadrons, and in this salute a Chilian fort and the Spanish squadron should join, in such manner, that with the noise and the smoke, it should never be known by whom the first gun had been fired.

As your Excellency may readily suppose, I rejected this arrangement, acknowledging, however, the good intention that had suggested it, and stating that the instructions of my Government were so positive, that notwithstanding any difficulties I might have to overcome, and should I go to the bottom of the Pacific in the attempt, I must have from Chili the satisfaction which was due to us.

Moved, nevertheless, by a sincere desire for reconciliation, I would take upon myself the immense responsibility of not requiring any other satisfaction than that contained in the arrangement proposed by England and France, and accepted by Spain, to which I would only add, the restitution of the Covadonga, with its flags, arms and crew, in return for the prizes and prisoner I had in my power. At the same time I gave notice that if, by eight o'clock on the morning of the 27th, I should not have received an answer, accepting the terms of this arrangement, I would adopt the disagreeable course of giving notice to the Diplomatic Corps fixing a day, at the expiration of which I would open fire on Valparaiso.

Both the Minister and the Commodore found the terms honorable. General Kilpatrick said he would exert himself to his utmost to have them accepted by Chili, adding, that, however strange it might appear, it was his predecessor, Mr. Nelson, who had most strenuously opposed any concession to Spain so much so that lamentable events had already passed between them. On the following day General Kilpatrick left for Santiago, not without hope, and the promise, given of his own accord, that he would let me know the result of his negotiation.

On the 27th, before eight o'clock in the morning, General Kilpatrick again came on board of my ship, with Commodore Rodgers. His efforts had been in vain. The reply of the Chilian Government was, in so short a time it was not possible to accept the proposals made, but the [illegible] representatives of the allied Republics. In consequence of this reply, I stated to the Minister of the United States, that, as had previously informed him, I would within that day send him the promised communication.

The Commodore then told me more clearly what the unforeseen obstacle would be, to which he had alluded in our former interview. He said that probably he would not be able to remain a passive spectator of the destruction of a defenceless city; that perhaps he might be compelled to oppose it by force; and that he thought the commander of the naval forces of Great Britain would join him in the same purpose. I replied that I should be extremely sorry to collide with him after the warm interest he had shown for Spain and her cause; but that such considerations would not be sufficient to prevent my executing the orders of my Government. The Commodore approved my resolution, and said to me, on taking leave, that whatever might be the consequences of the conflict, he must ever be assured of his friendship and esteem. The same words were repeated by General Kilpatrick.

One hour after this interview I sent my communication to the American Minister, in order that through him it might reach the other members of the Diplomatic corps at Santiago.

On the 28th of March I received the visit of Admiral Denman, who told me that he had been informed by the American commodore of my intention with respect to Valparaiso; that he, as well as the United States Minister, thought that the laws of war did no authorize the destruction of defenceless cities, inhabited almost exclusively by foreigners; that it would be impossible for him to be a passive spectator of such an event, and that he was ready to adopt measures the nature of which he could not then define, and that he begged me not to commence operations until the arrival of the mails from Europe. My answer was that as to the question of right, the decision belonged to my Government; but that as an officer I would obey my orders, and that whatever might be the attitude assumed by the naval forces then in the bay, however reluctant I might be to come to such an extremity, however formidable those forces might be, no merely consideration should detain me from the discharge of my duty. The Admiral grasped my hand, and left me with the same assurances of friendship and esteem as in the case of the American Commodore. On the same day (the 28th) I was once more visited by the American Commodore, accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, with the apparent purpose of handing the reply to my communication. On doing so, he said that he had intended to propose the bombardment of Valparaiso by force, because he was at the time convinced that Spain could not lawfully do so, and that Chili was in the right; but that subsequently he had arrived at the conclusion that right, moderation and dignity were on the side of Spain; wherefore, he not only would not oppose anything, but that his ships would move out of the way at eight o'clock on the morning of the 31st.

He insisted, nevertheless, in proposing another plan, which was, that I should write a manifest, stating that since nothing could prevent the bombardment, I would desist and spare Valparaiso. The Commodore thought that such an act of generosity would be appreciated by the Government of Chili, which would then declare its readiness to accede to my demands. My reply was, that although by so doing I would incur the heaviest responsibility, still, for the sake of peace, I would accept the proposition, providing a member of the Chilian Government would guarantee to me personally, in the presence of the American Minister, that my proceeding would be appreciated and reciprocated. The proposal of the Commodore was nevertheless rudely rejected by Chili, and another one advanced in its stead, so ridiculous that it has only served as a laughing-stock to the English and American commanders. The idea was, that a sort of international duel should be enacted; and for this in terms indecorous and even insulting. It being assumed that I dared not seek them at Chili, they proposed that we should meet with equal forces, the determination and equalization of which should be left to Commodore Rodgers.

The result of the duel was to be the termination of the war; and to this no other declaration whatsoever was added. The proposal, I again say it, was simply ridiculous, and in this light it has been viewed by every one, without, perhaps, excepting the very persons who originated it. I consequently authorized the American Commodore, who bore the despatch, to say in my behalf that such proposals deserved no answer. It is gratifying to me to be able to state that both the Commodore and English Admiral approved my answer. The latter was so disgusted that, losing his habitual reserve, he said to me, "The letter you have just received is in itself a sufficient justification for the act you are about to accomplish. Your conduct has been most dignified and proper; and your generosity has met no response from the Government of this country."

Previously to these incidents, on the 25th, I had in like manner been called on by the representatives of England and France. Instead of presenting themselves in the guise of friendly negotiators and strictly neutral, these gentlemen showed themselves, on the contrary, altogether partial to Chili. They contended that the brief delay granted to the Government for the acceptance of terms, would make any resolution appear as dictated under the pressure of force; that sufficient time had not been allowed for consultation with the allies; that, in fine, a long delay should be conceded. They concluded by observing that they had strong reasons to fear for the lives of the Spaniards at present in Santiago, should the bombardment take place. To all these remarks I answered:—That it was six months since the war had commenced, and that the Government of Chili, who now complained of the short space allowed, had never, up to the present moment, made any proposal for an arrangement; that the terms offered by me were precisely those of their own Governments of England and France; and that in the event of any savage butchery taking place, it should be visited with new and terrible rigor. The interview terminated with marks of mutual coldness.

On the 30th I received from the same gentlemen a plan for an arrangement, in which they proposed the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of my vessels, and the presentation of my credentials, all of which were, as your Excellency perceives, totally inadmissible.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 31st, the foreign vessels of war had withdrawn from my front. At the said hour of eight the two guns were fired that were to serve as an announcement that one hour later I would open on the city. At a quarter past nine the frigate Blanca commenced firing at the Government warehouses and a small fort, and was immediately followed by the frigate Villa de Madrid.

Meanwhile the schooner Vencedora directed her guns against the Intendencia, and the frigate Resolucion against the railroad terminus, all of which buildings were Government property. At the end of two hours the warehouses were reduced to ashes, the fort was considerably damaged, as were also the Intendencia and railroad terminus, and a portion of the city was set on fire by a grenade ricochetting the Intendencia, and exploding in a chemical laboratory. The firing was suspended at half-past eleven, in order to avoid any damage to the [illegible]. The Chilian Government has decided [illegible] no resistance, and consequently [illegible] that not a gun should be fired.

It was commonly expected that the forces of England and the United States would oppose the bombardment.

The property stored in the Government warehouses, and entirely consumed by the firing, belonged to Frenchmen and Germans.

The Government had opposed the removal of goods by the foreign merchants.

I remain, &c.

[Signed] CASTO MENDEZ NUNEZ.

The Cadiz Bank Robbery.

[From the Steubenville (O.) Herald, 8th.]

Four of the party of six who robbed the Cadiz Bank are confined in the jail in that town—and are doubly secured, as a police force is engaged in watching the premises night and day. Two of the robbers are still at large. Those in jail have been quite communicative [illegible] the result of the detectives were in the immediate vicinity of where they were arrested, and might have been discovered and arrested by proper diligence on the part of the pursuers. Some $11,000 worth of Government bonds have been picked up on the ground where the four were arrested, recently, which reduces the amount of loss to $99,000. One of the prisoners, shot through the arm at the time of arrest, and who gave his name as Cheney Dewey, is, we understand to-day, in a very precarious condition—from the serious character of the wound; so dangerously ill that his life is in jeopardy. Street rumor says he died last night.

THE DEERING TRAGEDY.

The Reading of the Death Warrant of Probst—The Murderer is to be Hung on June 8th ensuing.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 10th inst.]

The warrant of His Excellency Governor Curtin, fixing the time for the execution of Anton Probst, was read to the doomed man at quarter before twelve o'clock yesterday. By a previous arrangement between the Sheriff and the Governor, the fact of the signing of the death warrant was kept private in order to prevent any excitement. This was so admirably arranged that the entire ceremonies yesterday were conducted with all due respect to the solemnity, dignity, and calmness as contemplated by the law in dooming a human being to death.

Sheriff Howell, Mr. Charles Gilpin, law adviser; Mr. Enoch Taylor, chief deputy sheriff; Mr. Wm. Leeds, execution clerk, and several representatives of the press, proceeded to the prison, and, in company with Mr. W. B. Perkins, the superintendent thereof, entered the cell of Probst. He was seated on his bed; was perfectly cool and resigned. A priest of the Roman Catholic Church, who requested that his name be omitted, was with him, giving him all the consolation he could, under the influence of religion.

Sheriff Howell entered the cell with the death-warrant in his hand. Upon being introduced by Mr. Perkins he stated in a firm, frank manner the object of his visit, it being entirely official. He remarked that he had an important message from the Governor of the State which he desired to communicate to the prisoner. It was rather an unpleasant duty to perform; it was the same that he had already performed on two occasions in the same cell.

Probst was still seated on his bed, his leg being shackled and chained to the floor. He was resigned to his fate, and listened attentively to the reading of the official document, of which the following is a copy:

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

A. G. CURTIN.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, to [SEAL.] Henry C. Howell, Esq., High Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, sends greeting:

Whereas, At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, a certain Anton Probst was convicted of murder in the first degree, and was upon the first day of May, sentenced by the said Court, to be hanged by the neck until dead:

Now, therefore, This is to authorize and require you, the said Henry C. Howell, sheriff of the city and county aforesaid, to cause the sentence of the said Court to be executed upon the said Anton Probst, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the eighth day of June, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the manner directed in the seventy-sixth section of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws of this Commonwealth, relative to penal proceedings and pleadings," and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six and of the Commonwealth the ninetieth.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The recital having been concluded, the prisoner bowed his head submissively in acknowledgment of the justice of the sentence. He said he was ready to die. The attending priest informed the Sheriff that the prisoner was perfectly resigned to his fate; that he feels the yielding of his life as the only atonement he can make for the great crime he has committed. The priest also said that he had labored on a number of similar occasions, and he never saw any man more thoroughly resigned than Probst.

In answer to a question, the prisoner replied that he was twenty-four years and four months old, and that he arrived in this country on the 8th day of May, 1863.

The Sheriff stated that he had been called upon by ministers of the Gospel and members of the Society of Friends, who desired to visit the prisoner, and he would like to know whether such visits would be agreeable. The priest conveyed this in German to Probst, and replied that the prisoner did not desire any person belonging to any religious society, or anybody else outside of the Catholic Church, to call upon him.

The interview now ended, and the official visitors departed, leaving the doomed man alone with his religious adviser.

A very great change had overcome the bloodthirsty wretch from the day before. Then he was restless and wild; but yesterday he was tame and submissive. He seems to have no fear of death; and it is probable, although the blood of eight victims is fresh upon his soul, that he, like Peter Matlock, will be sure of stepping from the scaffold directly into heaven.

It is believed by his priest that he will walk to the place of execution with great firmness. It is quite probable that he will nerve himself up to meet his fate with apparent submission, provided he does not cheat the gallows, and stain his guilty soul still deeper with the crimson of his own callous heart. The gallows will be erected on the same spot where Armstrong was hung. It is probable that Probst will be allowed to drop at least five feet. He is an ugly shaped person, the upper part of his body being out of proportion to the lower part. His neck is thick and strong, and will require a pretty good jerk to separate the vertebra. The fixing of the day of execution to take place on Friday, June 8th, shows that the Governor has fully allowed the bloodthirsty murderer the full leniency of the law, namely, thirty days from the time of signing the warrant. The 8th of June will be the 31st day from that period.

CHURCH BURNING IN VIRGINIA.

Brutalities of the Dregs of the Rebellion—Inhumanities to the Colored Men—Schools and Churches in Flames.

[Correspondence Boston Transcript.]

PETERSBURG, VA., May 3, 1866.

We were awakened from sleep last night by the flames glaring in at our window and found them to proceed from the vestry room of a colored church near, in which a day school was held for the children who have till now been denied any education. Thankful it was a still night so the fire would not spread we slept again, only to be awakened an hour later by a still larger fire on the other side of us. It was the new African Church, commenced before the war and built by the hard earnings of men and women in slavery, after having toiled all day for their masters with no wages, being allowed, with "Southern generosity," to work for themselves through the night. They had succeeded in building a fine brick edifice which was an ornament to the city, but the war prevented their finishing anything but the basement, in which they have worshiped till now, and hoped to complete the whole by August. As I stood watching the flames from my window, so near that I could hear their crackling and the noise of the falling timbers, the strange stillness which prevailed was in startling contrast to the noise of fires in the North, where all the bells call out and even many engines rush to the rescue, and even incendiaries choose anything but the churches of the poorest and weakest class for their malice to act upon.

I was forcibly reminded, as I stood there, boiling with indignation, of another night in the South, six years ago, when like this I was awakened at midnight and hurried to my window. It was a woman's most despairing cry I heard, and as I looked out in the moonlight I saw her not far from the house I was in, struggling with the blood-hounds who had caught her, a runaway slave, hunted like a fox. She was gagged and led away while I looked on, and the Marshal sitting on his horse, called off his dogs with a horn, and rode away as if that was the whole duty of man! That woman's dreadful cry, as the dogs sprang on her, rang in my ears for weeks, but my host most complacently informed me at the breakfast table next morning, that the woman had been hidden in the woods for a year, and had undoubtedly run away from a kind master (probably!) and it was good enough for her. It was the same spirit, last night, that sprang in the flames from beam to rafter, till the church, built with so many prayers and toils of this poor people, was nothing but a smoking pile of ruins. But I thought, as I saw the tower fall and heard the crash of the last timbers, if only every tongue of fire would speak to the North to rise in the might of persistent effort, and see their wrongs forever righted, the poor brethren who stood by wiping their tears at their loss might have cause to rejoice. An attempt was made at the same time to burn the two other colored churches, but it was discovered in time to frustrate their plans.

A colored woman told me this morning, as she stood looking at the fire, two white men passed, dressed in rebel grey, and one said to the other, "We're certainly in luck to-night to have two colored churches burned," and the other replied with a dreadful oath, "Yes, I hope they'll burn every damned nigger church in Petersburg." But the editorial in this morning's paper, with many hypocritical regrets, prints the following sentence in italics: "When the authors of this crime shall be found out, we guarantee that they will represent no class of the Southern people and shall not be surprised if the suspicion already widely credited, that this villainy is the work of parties in our midst who hate the white population far more than they love the blacks, should prove to be the truth." Comment on such logic is unnecessary, as the idea of burning black churches to spite white people, could only originate in the Southern brain, which perpetually boasted of fighting for liberty at the very time it boldly acknowledged slavery its corner-stone.

One of the poor sisters of the church, whose hard earnings while a slave had been given to build it, stood by and heard the rebel speech above referred to, as she watched the flames, and her reply was characteristic of her people; "Yes," she said, "you can burn our churches, but, thank God, you can't our hearts. You can't burn the Lord, and he will pay you for this some day."

And they leave it for Him to do in his own good time, never taking vengeance in their own hands, in spite of all their wrongs, though the war left them free to do so in many cases, by leaving the families of their oppressors entirely at their mercy. Their churches have been burned in Maryland, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk and Petersburg—they are charged enormous rents, and denied decent wages for their work—the old are turned away after a life of service with no pay, and their children's schools threatened as soon as the whites get any power again. The question lies with the North to settle what power these whites shall have, and how soon the only really loyal men of the South shall see any advantage from being loyal.

A party of twenty-five men, under the command of Mr. J. W. Johnson, of Detroit left that city by the Iron City on Tuesday night, for the north shore of Lake Superior, on an exploring expedition. The party has been sent there by some gentlemen of Detroit who are in quest of [illegible] pany will be formed here for the purpose of working the mines. Some five or six thousand dollars are already invested in the enterprise, and energetic measures are in progress to bring out the mineral wealth of that region. The party will continue its tour of exploration until the fall, when its members will return once more to civilized districts.

FROM PARIS.

The Baron Rothschild's Larder, Kitchen and Cellar.

How He Eats, What He Eats and How It is Cooked.

[Paris Correspondence N. O. Picayune.]

PARIS, April, 1866.

I find the following description of Baron James de Rothschild's larder, kitchen and cellar, and translate it for the Picayune:

Although newspaper writers and millions are not intimate, they do not disdain to visit one another. Therefore, I was yesterday in Baron de Rothschild's private office, requesting permission to visit, not his drawing rooms and offices which have been so often described, but his cellar and kitchen, which have hitherto escaped description. Mons. de Villemessant acknowledged his support my request, and thanks to the card he sent in to the celebrated banker, we were at once admitted into his presence, while portly financiers whose "pals" were champing the bit in the street, gaped on the benches of the ante chamber, while awaiting their turn to be admitted.

Baron de Rothschild stood in front of a desk, above which hung the tassels of a dozen bell ropes. Each of these bell ropes and tassels are of a different color. It was easy to see from the many colored chimes that the prosperity takes its rise here where the master lives as active, as sprightly, as amiable as ever. Dr. Cabarrus was seated on the Baron's right; he had been sent for to visit the Baron's leg, and was trying to demonstrate to him that there is nothing in the world like homeopathy to cure all bodily ills. The Baron inquired the object of our visit. When he heard what it was, a cloud came over his brow, and he said in an agitated voice, "You come at an unfortunate time. My kitchen and cellar are in confusion. I no longer give dinner parties. I have no pleasure in receiving company now that my son is dead. It might formerly have been curious, perhaps, to witness the preparations of those banquets which I gave to kings, but at present such a visit has little interest. The palate shares the heart's sorrows, and the most exquisite wines and the most delicious dishes leave them insensible whom grief never quits." We insisted upon visiting the offices. He replied, "Very well, then, if you will visit them you may." He rang the third bell, whose rope and tassel are of blue and gold. A servant appeared in livery of blue and gold, and the Baron ordered him to show us through the larder, kitchen and cellar.

Preceded by my guide I went down to the succulent lower regions, from whence rose an odor in strong contrast with the Baron de Rothschild's warnings of sobriety. I first entered a room whose walls were covered with glittering hooks, from which hung hares, pheasants and deer. Magnificent turkeys were ranged in files on shelves, whose lower ranges filled with baskets of truffles. Baron de Rothschild adores truffles. He eats them every day, and he is also excessively fond of pheasants, the larder-master told me he had discovered a way to keep this game three months after it was killed, without the least trace of putrefaction appearing. I thought of buying his secret; but then I thought to attempt with my capital to bid against Baron de Rothschild's capical was sheer madness, and I kept my peace. When I think of the dazzling copper utensils which I saw in the kitchen, I am still blind. Imagine eighty suns hung on an immense wall! I expressed my admiration to the chief cook, who replied to me in the tone of authority, "In this house there is as much copper down stairs as there is gold up stairs." The truth is, I never saw so much copper in all my life, except at Sax's, the brass instrument maker. On lateral shelves, iron stew pans were place in order; their polished bottoms reflected the glow of the red and growling furnaces. A dandy turnspit was tying the knot of his cravat before one of these extemporized mirrors. One of the scullions bawled to him, "Set to work, ye dandy, you!" The turnspit bounced forward toward the fire, where spits were turning before a flaunting beech log, thicker than the Lebanon cedar in the Garden of Plants. I heard him call a youthful colleague's attention to my appearance; they both wore white skull caps. The note book, which I held open and on which I jotted my notes, puzzled them extremely. I don't know what he said about me to his companion, but I am positively certain they did not take me for a Deputy Sheriff taking an inventory of a seizure; Baron de Rothschild is not quite there. I was about to withdraw, when a fat, jovial-looking woman stopped me, saying: "I'll bet you are a newspaper!" I was near the range, which was heated red hot; my cheeks were, consequently, cherry colored; so she thought I blushed at my profession. She added in an encouraging tone: "Confess it. That may happen to anybody; and, besides, I don't detest newspaper writers." They spoke about me when the Emperor visited Ferrieres, and when any one pleases I'll prove that Dr. Veron's old Sophie isn't as good a cook as she has the reputation of being. I dare her to make maccaroni, haricots à l'etouffee and omelette aux somatess as well as I do." The reader may easily imagine I soon struck up an intimacy with a woman who showed herself so indulgent toward my horrid profession. We had a long talk together. She is from Kissingen near Frankfort. She has been for fifteen years at the head of Baron de Rothschild's kitchen. She won her high rank as much by her incorruptible honesty and rare talents as by the masterly manner in which she prepares the Baron's sauerkroute. Under her hands sauerkroute undergoes a complete metamorphosis. The care she bestows on this vegetable casts completely into the shade the manipulations of the alchymist who strives to extract the philosopher's stone from his retort. Judge! Clara places her sauerkroute in a silver pot, which she keeps for two days and two nights on a gentle fire. Every half hour she carefully lifts the top to pour into it a glass of champagne wine and an ounce of goose grease. She told me she had passed many restless, anxious nights while her masterpiece was simmering under the watch of an assistant cook. She would wake with a start many and many a time, her forehead covered with cold perspiration, and a weight of lead on her heart, and does not go to sleep again until, with her own hands, she adds the above mentioned elements. After forty-eight hours of this incessant solicitude, it seems the Baron's sauerkroute has a savor which the gods of Olympus never dreamed of. Clara has promised to let me taste, and she has given me rendezvous at the bull's eye, which opens on the front court-yard. She will give me a mouthful in a half sheet of this newspaper, where I crown her with glory.

I quitted Clara to enter the confectionery which is managed by a confectioner from Vienna, whom I surprised in earnest conference with his aid. They did not perceive me, and thinking they were discussing some new bonbon, I listened to what they were saying with all my ears. They were discussing the day's quotations of the stock exchange. I saw I was indiscreet, and I coughed to let them know a stranger was present. The head confectioner came up to me. He is a charming young man, blonde, beardless, nay, quite distinguished in appearance. He showed me his moulds, candies, dishes, syrups, and did not conceal from me that he had the monopoly of an elsewhere unknown nougat. I exclaimed: "So young, and already so inventive!" He answered: "I am not young; I am thirty-five." I rejoined: "You don't seem to be twenty-five." He replied: "Sugar keeps a man young."

I did not stop in the shambles where a butcher, cast in Hercules's mould, was cutting up a sheep, but kept on to the maitre d'hotel's room, where the general-in-chief of all these servants prepares a bill of fare twice a day to submit to the Baroness de Rothschild. She draws a score through the names of dishes whose preparation she thinks useless. Upon the return of the bill of fare to the kitchen, the forty servants employed there hasten to prepare the dishes it contains. The chief objects I noticed on the bill of fare yesterday were truffled chicken, gateaux de table and preserved Mirabelle plums.

It is not enough to eat—man must drink too. I went to the cellar, where the butler waited for me, lamp in hand. The massive oak door vibrated with the creak of the lock, and we entered the first cellar, whose sides are filled with quadrangular shelves, surmounted by a label containing the name of the wine and date of its bottling. I do not know the value of these bottles' contents, but their outward appearance has nothing repulsive. Their sealed mouths are covered with a respectable mould, and their sides are hidden under the dust of thirty years. I noticed the Chateau Yquem of 1834, Branne Moutoun of 1839, and St. Julien of 1815. If I reckon accurately, there are 24,000 bottles of wine in the Baron's cellar, worth at the least 240,000 francs. It contains wines of every country, from the golden drops of Lacryma Christi to the purple syrup of the Cape; from the ordinary juice of Macon vines to the precious cascades which pour from Mecca's presses. The cellars where the liquors and spirits are kept is as rich as the wine cellar, and like the latter, has its history and catalogue. Baron de Rothschild's servants drink two barrels of wine a week. As soon as a barrel is brought to the house, it is at once bottled; he allows no such thing as drinking from the cock. As I was leaving the house, a footman came and said the Baron wished to see me. I hastened to his offices. He said to me: "My dear sir, I have thought over the matter, and you would oblige me by publishing nothing about my house." I bowed profoundly, without saying a word, determined to reply publicly to the request of the capricious millionaire. "Had I called on you, Baron, the eve of the issue of the Austrian loan, and said to you, Baron, you will be particularly agreeable to me if you will have nothing to do with the Austrian loan, you would have replied that the whim of a newspaper writer must yield to the interests of 100,000 subscribers. Allow me, therefore, to solicit that your wishes yield to the pleasure which 500,000 readers will have in entering the mansion of the most illustrious banker in the world." GAMMA.

Sad Calamity in an Iron Foundry—Three Persons Instantly Killed.

[From the Boston Journal, 10th inst.]

A serious and painful accident occurred in Waltham yesterday afternoon, by which three persons were instantly killed and two others badly if not fatally injured. The accident occurred in the large iron foundry of Messrs. Davis & Farnum, near the Fitchburg Railroad station, and, according to all accounts, was the result of gross carelessness. It appears that a large number of old shells had been purchased in various quarters for the purpose of melting over, and yesterday one of the workmen, named McFarland, took one which was loaded and fired it. The explosion was terrific and terribly sad in its results. It killed W. H. Howard, and two boys named Casey and Flynn, almost instantly. McFarland, through whose carelessness the accident occurred, was dangerously wounded, and Mr. Bean, the foreman of the foundry, was also badly injured. One of the passenger cars of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, which was in the neighborhood of the explosion, was badly damaged. Mr. Howard was formerly a captain in the Thirty-Fifth Massachusetts regiment. The explosion caused great excitement in the town, and business was partially suspended during the remainder of the day. There will be a coroner's investigation of the case.

The Trial of Col. Jaques.

[From the Louisville Journal, May 10.]

The case against Col. Jaques, Herman Bomgaerten and Rebecca Dockins, charged with procuring an abortion upon and causing the death of Louisa Williams, was called up yesterday morning in the Criminal Court. The accused were present except Mrs. Dockins. The prosecution is conducted by the County Attorney assisted by Mr. [illegible].

[illegible] The inquest [illegible] A. Lindwell, T. W. [illegible] ready for his trial first. [illegible] a tedious interval had elapsed the jury was ready, the State and the defence having declared themselves ready for trial. The first witness called was Mr. J. C. Gill, the coroner. His testimony [illegible] the coroner's jury and the [illegible]. Dr. H. G. Miller, [illegible] whether labor was natural, the death, and the probable [illegible] ture labor. The whole [illegible] sumed in the examination of [illegible]. The court then adjourned to [illegible] time this morning.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

Death by Self-imposed Starvation—Sterling King, the noted Rebel Spy and Horse-Thief—A Career of Adventure and Wonderful Pertinacity of Purpose—Sketch of His Adventures.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

THE REBEL SPY.

Sterling King, known throughout the South as a rebel spy and bearer of despatches, with the rank of Colonel, was born in [illegible] 1834, and while yet a boy [illegible] rents to this country, and found a home near Richmond, Virginia. He had a very good collegiate education, studied law and practiced in Richmond. Upon the inauguration of the war he was among the very first to enlist, and served under Stonewall Jackson. Early in an engagement the first year, he distinguished for reckless courage, he was promoted to a Colonelcy, and detailed as a spy, under orders from the rebel War Department. In this capacity he travelled all over the North, managing, as he brought to the aid of natural abilities, to be successful in procuring passes, and procuring information useful to his cause. He made trips through all Western and Eastern cities, to Cuba, Canada, even to Europe. He several times did business in this city, and on one occasion occupied a small office near the Soldiers' Home, on Third street, where, under the guise of a claim agent, he occupied several weeks in from the inmates of the Home statistics as to the strength and position of all the regiments represented.

He was fully acquainted with all the business of the rebel mail service, and much of his time employed in selecting men suitable for that business. A couple of years ago he was captured here, and imprisoned. Propositions were made to release him in the event of his giving information that would lead to the arrest of certain rebel spies in this vicinity; but he stubbornly refused, stating that he intended to make his [illegible] friends, and this promise he made good, forcing his way out one night and [illegible] the guard. Despite a bayonet thrust in the thigh.

THE HORSE-THIEF.

Having thus given a short sketch of his history as a rebel colonel and spy, we proceed to his operations as a horse-thief, contrary to the honor and punctilio of a gentleman of the first-class of chivalry, while in active service, in which he continued until the war closed, he nevertheless turned a professional thief, upon being again thrown upon his own resources. Coming to this city some three months since, he planned, and for a time successfully executed, thefts of fine horses and vehicles from three livery stables, Fay's, Bigler's and Hierman's. He would make himself familiar with the premises, one after the other—hire and return several times, talk of purchasing a fast horse, and when ready for the theft, hire the most valuable "turn out" of the stable as if for a few miles out, and then take the whole establishment, horse, buggy and harness, to Bowling Green or Louisville, and sell it.

On the 12th of March last he was recognized as a horse-thief, in the Louisville stables, at Louisville, immediately arrested and placed in jail, to await the necessary requisition from Governor Cox. Then it was that he invented the lie as to the assassination of President Lincoln, declaring that he was an assassin, and that John Wilkes Booth had nothing further to do with it than to fire, by his (King's) horse while he entered the theatre, fired the pistol-shot, made his escape, and remounted. His object in telling the story was to induce the authorities to take him to Washington, where he would be tried, and so escape both charges.

THE SUICIDE.

Falling in this, and being reduced to the extreme of despondency and mortification at the position to which he had degraded himself, he resolved to put an end to his wretched and apparently unendurable existence. At about eleven o'clock one night, when all save himself in the jail were asleep, he cut an artery of the left arm, and allowed the blood to gush out unimpeded. The loss of blood produced sickness of the stomach and violent vomiting, which awakened a fellow prisoner, who [illegible] the cell. This man gave the alarm, and a physician came in time to save the life that would-be suicide had sought to destroy. But the resolution to die was not to be conquered. Sterling King was a man of inflexible will. He ceased entirely to eat after this, stating that would feed the fire of life soon began to wane; and then, day by day, he grew more and more feeble. It is said that this man tasted but five times of food, and that he ate in that entire time did not amount to one full dinner for a hungry man. His flesh began to disappear, and his limbs thin, so that his limbs that could be easily spanned with the hand ever brightly prominent. He could not walk or stand; he only reclined on his cot, and refused to eat. They told him of the requisition from the Governor of Ohio, and were to reach him at a certain time. He wanted to die—not in the jail of Louisville, but somewhere where he could breathe the free air and see nature once more. And so this living skeleton really calculated the length of time he had yet to live, and finding that he did not eat, he would die too soon, began some soup, bread and preserves—five times as already mentioned.

Day before yesterday, Detective Hazen, of this city, reached his prison, produced the requisition, took King up as if he were child, and conveyed him to a carriage, and thence to a berth on the mail boat. He then endeavored to induce him to eat, and said King, in a voice scarcely audible, "Mr. Hazen, if you will promise me to make such an arrangement as will enable me to compromise this matter by paying for the property, I will commence eating to-day." Mr. Hazen could not promise, and the dying man shook his head and refused the food. His calculation, that he had three days to live, which would enable him to reach Cincinnati and settle up his little affairs; but, at about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, a little after the boat had left the landing here, the death rattle sounded in his throat, and the detective found him dead. The jury called by Coroner Carey, in the case rendered a verdict of suicide by starvation. We understand that deceased has relatives in Bowling Green, Ky.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in the Courts on Saturday—Decree of Divorce—Orders and Judgments—Criminal Business—Suit for Malicious Prosecution—Trial Calendar.

UNITED STATES COURT.—Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.—No business of importance was transacted in this Court on Saturday, and the Court adjourned until Monday morning at the hour of the morning session.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.—Before Hon. John M. Wilson, C. J., and Hons. J. A. Jameson, Associate Justices.—[illegible] Bennett.—Proof of service of sci. fa. entered, and ordered that judgment be reviewed.

Same vs. Same—Same order.

Same vs. Same—Same order.

Same vs. Same—Same order.

Kraeff et al. vs. Lounsbury—Judgment by default entered May 9th, for $[illegible].

Hall vs. Ruffington et al—Default and judgment for $2,155.30, and order for special execution.

Wallworth et al. vs. McLane et al. [illegible] missed.

Fargo vs. Owen et al. On motion of plaintiff's attorney writ fiorias dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Nelson et al. vs. Daggett et al. Default in second and third counts of declaration [illegible] and leave to plaintiff to amend.

Divery vs. Winslow. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Scully vs. Fullerton et al. Suit abated, defendant being dead.

Hart vs. Meeker. Demurrer to declaration overruled, and leave given defendant to plead.

Cummins et al. vs. Campbell et al. [illegible] proceedings dismissed at plaintiff's costs, by consent of plaintiff's attorney.

Seymour et al. vs. Stafford et al. Demurrer to writ overruled, and leave to plead by Wednesday.

Dickerson et al. vs. Fisher. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Riley vs. Nugent. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Fourth National Bank of Chicago vs. Hot Water Caloric Water Elevator Company. Motion to strike out plea in abatement overruled.

Dickerson vs. Owens et al. Garnishee process discharged at plaintiff's costs.

Lord et al. vs. Hyde. By agreement [illegible].

King vs. Tucker. Continued by agreement.

Walker et al. vs. Columbian Marine Insurance Company of New York. By agreement [illegible] for plaintiff for $[illegible].

Dexter et al. vs. same. By agreement [illegible] for plaintiff for $[illegible].

Henderson vs. Fuller et al. Default [illegible].

Evans vs. Thompson et al. [illegible] for trial and passed.

Kuschin vs. Murphy. Set down for trial and passed.

Lewis et al. vs. Lemon. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Nelson et al. vs. Daggett et al. Rule on defendant, Daggett, to plead to amended declaration in ten days of the notice.

Dryer et al. vs. Dickerson. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

New Bedford Cordage Company vs. Patrick Kelly et al. Action of assumpsit on the case to recover damages laid at $3,000. Praecipe only on file.

Robert Clarke vs. John F. Tracy and Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company. [illegible].

David Tod, Richard C. Yates and John J. [illegible] vs. George W. Dunlap. Action of assumpsit on case to recover damages laid at $[illegible]. Praecipe only on file.

Christian Stoltner vs. Julius Stoltner [illegible] defendant.

Enoch H. Stein vs. Owen McCarty. Action of trespass on the case to recover damages laid at $[illegible]. Praecipe only on file.

Joseph Bruno vs. Samuel J. Walker. [illegible] assumpsit to recover damages laid at $[illegible]. Praecipe only on file.

Amos Shukle vs. Samuel J. Walker. [illegible] H. Honore. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $[illegible]. Praecipe only on file.

Ben Lowery vs. Christian G. [illegible] of trespass on the case to recover damages laid at $5,000, for an alleged malicious prosecution [illegible] by defendant against plaintiff, [illegible] for a capias, said March charged with obtaining goods under false pretences.

Charles G. Wicker and Joel H. Wicker vs. Norton King. Action of ejectment for recovery of possession of the basement of the building on Lake street known as the Masonic Temple. [illegible].

Theodore Kraeff vs. Edmund [illegible] Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $[illegible]. Praecipe only on file.

Joseph Asselo and Amos Jaeger vs. [illegible]. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $[illegible]. Praecipe only on file.

Theodore Kraeff and Nathan [illegible] vs. [illegible] Kaarsen. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $[illegible]. Praecipe only on file.

[illegible] Abner Jones and George L. [illegible].

Robert S. Fabens. Action of assumpsit, damages laid at $300. Praecipe only on file.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—[illegible] Erastus S. Williams.

Rosenberger vs. [illegible].

[illegible]

Taken Up.

TAKEN UP—Mare—On May [illegible], one dark brown mare. [illegible] by calling at [illegible] and paying [illegible].

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1866.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 12, 1866.

The weather during the week ending to-day has been mild and pleasant, and business generally has ruled very active. The dry goods and grocery trades have been particularly active, and stocks have moved quicker than is usual at this season. At the banks deposits have been unusually heavy, and there has been increased activity in monetary circles. The following table shows the balances and clearings at the Clearing House in this city during the week ending to-day:

		Clearings.	Balances.
May	7	$1,395,377.00	$249,106.09
"	8	1,607,011.33	265,332.22
"	9	1,858,313.27	196,476.13
"	10	1,904,395.60	189,664.24
"	11	1,676,938.83	348,795.14
"	12	1,626,571.85	171,973.82
Total		$9,858,563.88	$1,394,135.54
Last week		$8,187,807.89	$1,533,304.37

The money market during the week past has been quite easy, but for a day or two past the demand for currency has been more active; but good paper is still in active demand by the bankers, and passes freely at 10 per cent per annum. Inferior paper is generally rejected at the banks, unless accompanied by undoubted collaterals, but private bankers discount it at 1@1½ per cent per month.

Eastern Exchange is in better supply and the market is easier, but counter rates are steady at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were sold among bankers at a premium of 40@50c per thousand. The supply of exchange is evidently increasing, and lower rates are anticipated; but some of the banks are still forced to send currency to New York daily to meet their drafts. The demand for Exchange by the wholesale trade of the city is very active.

The Produce markets during the week have been active and excited, but they close unsettled and prices are somewhat irregular. Wheat rose during the week as high as $1.80 for No. 1 Spring, but to-day it closes at $1.60@$1.61. This decline will be felt mostly by Indiana and Ohio speculators, who have been manipulating this market for ten days past. As a general thing, our local speculators have had no confidence in No. 1 Spring Wheat at over $1.80 per bushel; but the Indiana speculators and the Rochester millers purchased freely at $1.80, with the expectation that prices would advance to $2.00 per bushel. Corn opened to-day at a decline of 2c per bushel, but before the close, it rallied 1c and closed quiet. Oats were more active and ½c higher. Rye declined 10@3c per bushel. Barley was more active. Provisions were firm but inactive. Bulk Meats were generally held higher; but Lard was dull.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 129¾, fell to 128¾, and closed at 129. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

10.30 a. m.	129¾	12.30 p. m.	128¾
10.45 a. m.	129¼	12.45 p. m.	128¾
11.00 a. m.	129¼	1.30 p. m.	128⅞
11.15 a. m.	129	2.00 p. m.	129
11.30 a. m.	129	2.45 p. m.	129
12.00 m.	128¾		

Here the gold market opened at 129¾, and closed at 128@128¾. Silver is dull and nominal at 118@120.

There is still a very active local demand for Government Securities, and we note an advance of ¼ on Seven-Thirties. To-day the bankers paid as high as 103¼ for round lots, and 101¾@102 for small parcels. Compound Interest Notes are quiet and a shade easier. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103¾@103¾	105
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	101¾@102¼	103
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	101¾@102¼	103
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	101¾@102¼	103
U. S. 10-40s	93¾@94¼	95
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	101¾@102¾	103
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	101¾@102¾	103
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	101¾@102¾	103
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June, 1864	111½	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	111	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1864	110½	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	109½	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	108½	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	105½	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1865	104¼	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Sept., 1865	103¾	....
Illinois Sixes, Oct.	103¾	....

Local Stocks were generally unchanged, but Cook County Sevens were in more active demand to-day, and we note an advance of ¼. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Chicago City Sevens	99¼	99½
Cook Co. Sevens	99	99¼
Cook Co. Scrip, Old	107@110	108@111
Cook Co. Scrip, New	105@107	106@108
Chamber of Commerce	95½@96	....

Large sales of Cook County Sevens were made today at 99.

—The stockholders of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad held a meeting on the 10th instant at Indianapolis. Delegates were present from Knox, Greene, Owen, Morgan and Marion counties. The Company are satisfied to await the action of our citizens in raising the amount assessed against Marion county, as is now proposed, by taxation. The following are the officers elect of the road: Wm. M. Franklin, president; Calvin Fletcher, Jr., Vice President; J. W. Archer, Secretary and Treasurer; J. P. Harper, Chief Engineer. The Board of Directors and officers will take immediate steps toward the construction of the road.

—The last weekly statement of the Boston banks, as compared with the preceding, shows an increase in loans of $2,486,595; specie $175,015; legal tender notes $1,666,109; amount due from other banks $2,455,667; due to other banks $4,849,341; deposits $2,800,658, and National circulation $[illegible]. The State circulation shows a decrease. All the banks are represented in the statement this week, which accounts for the general increase in every item.

The following are the footings as compared with the two previous returns:

	May 7.	April 30.	April 23.
Capital	$41,930,000	$41,930,000	$41,930,000
Loans	90,889,359	88,392,001	89,120,327
Specie	575,146	400,119	391,386
Legal T. Notes	21,415,716	19,749,607	19,556,149
Due from oth'r b'ks	14,724,288	11,249,715	11,656,158
Due to other b'ks	13,793,140	8,943,807	11,568,547
Deposits	41,365,910	38,565,910	38,948,159
Circulation (Na'l)	22,516,339	22,536,985	22,590,425
Circulation (St'e)	719,688	744,483	747,041

—The New Orleans Picayune publishes a statement that the receipts at the Custom House of that city have averaged six hundred thousand dollars per month since the beginning of the present year. For last month the receipts were nearly ten hundred thousand. It is also stated that the value of the exports from that port for the fiscal year ending the first of next month will probably exceed those of any previous year in the history of the city. In the single article of cotton the exports will reach eight hundred thousand bales, which, at the average of one hundred and fifty dollars per bale, will amount to one hundred and twenty millions of dollars.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has just published a statement showing that the revenue receipts from the 30th of June, 1865, to the 1st of April, 1866, a period of nine months, aggregate $[illegible], derived from the following sources:

Customs (coin)	$128,967,773
Internal revenue	[illegible]
Miscellaneous (premium on gold, &c.)	[illegible]
Total	$410,045,[illegible]

At this rate the gross revenue for the fiscal year will amount to $546,000,000 without including the income tax now being assessed and collected, which it is estimated will swell the total to $[illegible]. The Comptroller in the course of his statement remarks:

By the amended estimate, the receipts from customs the present year will amount to $[illegible]. The estimate for the next year is $[illegible], without increasing the rates now imposed, with the exception of adding three cents per pound on cotton. It is thought the next fiscal year will afford as follows, or to exceed:

From customs	$[illegible]
From tobacco	[illegible]
From whiskey, wines and beer	[illegible]
From cotton	[illegible]
From licenses	[illegible]
From [illegible]	[illegible]
From [illegible]	[illegible]
From miscellaneous sources	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

There will be a surplus on hand at the end of the year of [illegible] the close of the present fiscal year, of $[illegible] to repay the [illegible] year ending June 30, 1867, [illegible].

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 12, 1866.

The weather during the week ending to-day has been mild and pleasant, and business generally has ruled very active. The dry goods and grocery trades have been particularly active, and stocks have moved quicker than is usual at this season. At the banks deposits have been unusually heavy, and there has been increased activity in monetary circles. The following table shows the balances and clearings at the Clearing House in this city during the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
May 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]

The money market during the week past has been quite easy, but for a day or two past the demand for currency has been more active; but good paper is still in active demand by the bankers, and passes freely at 10 per cent per annum. Inferior paper is generally rejected at the banks, unless accompanied by undoubted collaterals, but private bankers discount it at 1@1½ per cent per month.

Eastern Exchange is in better supply and the market is easier, but counter rates are steady at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. [illegible]

The Produce markets during the week have been active and excited, but they close unsettled and prices somewhat irregular. Wheat rose during the week as high as $1.90 for No. 1 Spring, but today it closed at $1.60@1.61. [illegible]

Gold opened in New York to-day at 129¾, fell to 129⅝, and closed at 129. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers: [illegible]

There is still a very active local demand for Government Securities, and we note an advance of ½ on Seven-Thirties. To-day the bankers paid as high as 103⅛ for round lots, and 101⅞@102 for small parcels. Compound Interest Notes are quiet and a shade easier. We quote: [illegible]

Local Stocks were generally unchanged, but Cook County Sevens were in more active demand to-day, and we note an advance of ½. We quote: [illegible]

—The stockholders of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad held a meeting on the 10th instant at Indianapolis. [illegible]

—The last weekly statement of the Boston banks, as compared with the preceding, shows an increase [illegible]

—The New Orleans *Picayune* publishes a statement that the receipts at the Custom House of that city have averaged six hundred thousand dollars per month since the beginning of the present year. [illegible]

—The Comptroller of the Currency has just published a statement showing that the revenue receipts from the 30th of June, 1865, to the 1st of April, 1866, [illegible]

Second National Bank.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 12, 1866.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours: [illegible]

The general markets to-day ruled unsettled and irregular and prices were generally lower.

The Provision market to-day was inactive, but holders were very firm, and stocks are generally held at prices beyond New York quotations. [illegible]

Owing to the unfavorable tenor of the New York advices, the Flour market was very much depressed, and prices ruled 25@50c lower. [illegible]

The market for No. 1 Spring Wheat ruled very unsettled, and a decline of 5@8c took place. [illegible]

At the opening the Corn Market was heavy and prices declined 1½@2c, but subsequently a good shipping inquiry sprung up, and the market rallied. [illegible]

There was a liberal shipping demand for Oats, and the market was active and ½c better. [illegible]

There was less activity in Rye and the market was 1@2c lower. [illegible]

There was more activity in Barley, but there was no decided change in values. [illegible]

Lake Freights were steady, with engagements at 9½c for Corn to Buffalo.

Seeds were dull and heavy. There was nothing doing in either Clover, Flax or Timothy. [illegible]

Tallow was dull and entirely nominal at 11@11½c for prime city, and 10½@10¾c for country.

Salt was steady and firm, with sales of 690 brls fine domestic at $2.40 delivered to the cars.

The following despatches were received to-day on 'Change:

BUFFALO, May 12. Markets generally active with a downward tendency. [illegible]

NEW YORK, May 12. Flour dull and lower. [illegible]

LATER.

In the afternoon the market for No. 1 Spring was moderately active and advanced 4c—closing at $1.64½@1.65 for regular. Nothing doing in No. 2 Spring. Corn was dull and easier, with light sales of No. 1 in store at 50c.

Railroad Freight Convention at Indianapolis.

The convention of railroad men and freight forwarders in Indianapolis, on the 10th instant, was largely attended. Delegates were present representing all the leading Western roads and transportation lines. The following schedule of rates to New York was adopted for eastward bound freight—at many points being an advance of from 20 to 50 per cent over old rates, while at others it is less:

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.
Cincinnati & Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton & Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeffersonville & Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Preliminary steps were taken for the formation of a Convention of general freight agents of the various roads, to meet at stated periods, and settle all disputes about freight.

The following delegates, representing the roads named were in attendance: [illegible]

Transporting Corn by Bulk.

[illegible]

The Tea Trade.

[From Tobey & Knapp's Circular.] [illegible]

Wooden-Ware Convention.

[From the Detroit Tribune, May 11th.] [illegible]

Provisions in Philadelphia—May 10.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market, May 11.

[illegible]

Montreal Market—May 10.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 12.

Our leading Dry Goods jobbers are unanimous in reporting an active trade during the week—larger than was anticipated. [illegible] We quote closing prices as follows: [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 12.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours were: [illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending May 12.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on a basis of in storage, unless otherwise expressed.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 12.

FREIGHTS—Railroad Freights—Are higher. [illegible]

FLOUR— [illegible]

WHEAT— [illegible]

CORN— [illegible]

OATS— [illegible]

RYE— [illegible]

BARLEY— [illegible]

ALCOHOL— [illegible]

BROOM CORN— [illegible]

BUTTER— [illegible]

BAGGING— [illegible]

CHEESE— [illegible]

COAL— [illegible]

COFFEE— [illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS— [illegible]

HAY— [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL— [illegible]

LEATHER— [illegible]

METALS— [illegible]

NAILS— [illegible]

OILS— [illegible]

CARBON OIL— [illegible]

POTATOES— [illegible]

PROVISIONS— [illegible]

SUGARS— [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS— [illegible]

SALT— [illegible]

TALLOW— [illegible]

TEAS— [illegible]

TOBACCO— [illegible]

WOOD— [illegible]

WOOL— [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED. May 12.

[illegible]

CLEARED. May 12.

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS.

[illegible]

LETTRES FRANÇAISES, &c.

From April 29 to May 5, 1866. [illegible]

HOLLANDSE BRIEF.

[illegible]

The Ages of Senators.

The Washington *Chronicle* publishes the following interesting table, exhibiting the ages of the different United States Senators. It will be seen that Guthrie is the oldest and Sprague the youngest:

Kirkwood	[illegible]	Merrill	[illegible]
Creswell	[illegible]	Nesmith	[illegible]
Williams	[illegible]	Howe	[illegible]
Cragin	[illegible]	Cowan	[illegible]
Yates	[illegible]	Lane	[illegible]
Guthrie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Anthony	[illegible]
Johnson	[illegible]	Doolittle	[illegible]
Nye	[illegible]	Chandler	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wade	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]	Wilson	[illegible]
Conness	[illegible]	Foster	[illegible]
Van Winkle	[illegible]	Fessenden	[illegible]
Ramsey	[illegible]	Foot	[illegible]
Hendricks	[illegible]	Sumner	[illegible]
Sprague	[illegible]	McDougall	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]	Lane, J. H.	[illegible]
Willey	[illegible]	Clark	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis	[illegible]	Pomeroy	[illegible]
Howard	[illegible]	Poland	[illegible]
Riddle	[illegible]	Edmunds	[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—Union Depot, foot of Lake Street. [illegible]

CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE TRAINS. [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER HARRISON AND SHERMAN STREETS. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY. [illegible]

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line Railway.) [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY. [illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Miscellaneous.

KILGORE'S PATENT STOP COCK.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1866.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We have examined the Improved Stop Cock patented by M. C. Kilgore, known as "Kilgore's Patent Stop Cock," and are highly pleased with its simplicity and efficiency, combining as it does the essential principles of a complete Stop Cock. [illegible]

JACOB BARNEY, Master Mechanic C. & R. I. R. R. Co.
C. JAUNCEY, Master Mechanic C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.
H. ANDERSON, General Master Mechanic C. & N. W. Railway.
A. B. SWEET, Master Mechanic Mich. Cen. R. R. Co.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

GEORGE H. DADD, Sr. [illegible]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

[illegible]

BREWERY FOR SALE

AT OIL CITY, PA. [illegible]

EYE & EAR.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF ASSIST'T QUARTERMASTER

[illegible]

Kenosha Cheese Box Factory.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Dr. Webster.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow

[illegible]

Good News at Last.

[illegible]

Dr. J. Spear Lanier's Specific Pills.

[illegible]

Dr. J. Spear Lanier's Female Specific.

[illegible]

Dr. Burroughs.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Proposals.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS. [illegible]

Business Cards

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE KNIVES AND SICKLES.

[illegible]

Railroads.

Office Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Company.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. [illegible]

COOK COUNTY SCRIP.

[illegible]

THE CITY.

NEW MUSIC.—[illegible] "Beautiful Lisa," by Mr. W. Sather [illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Common Council will be held this (Monday) evening [illegible]

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Teachers' Institute was held on Saturday morning in the High School. [illegible]

NEW DOCKAGE.—The South Branch Dock Company [illegible]

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—[illegible]

PASTORAL MEETING.—[illegible]

TROTTING.—[illegible] at the Driving Park [illegible]

ST. LUKE'S FREE HOSPITAL.—[illegible]

COLLISION.—A collision occurred yesterday afternoon on the lake, about six miles from this city [illegible]

THE GREAT SOUTH WATER STREET FIRE.—Messrs. McCormick & Callender [illegible]

THE DEPTH OF THE RIVER PRACTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.—On Friday evening, about six o'clock, the bark "Prince of Wales," [illegible]

NOT THE MAN.—We are desired to state that the man who attempted suicide last Monday at Milwaukee, was not Conductor Wilde [illegible]

ACCIDENT.—About six o'clock on Saturday evening [illegible]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—[illegible]

AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE.—On Tuesday afternoon [illegible]

A YOUNG PICKPOCKET.—Edward G. Underwood, [illegible]

CORRECTION.—[illegible]

STEALING DRESSES.—[illegible]

COUCHING'S REGIMENT.—On Friday evening Mr. H. C. Hall [illegible]

A DARING BURGLARY.—[illegible]

CUSTOM HOUSE MATTERS.—The following exhibit of the value of exports, amount received for customs, &c., during the month of April [illegible]

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.—[illegible]

NAVIGATION.—[illegible]

A NEW WAY OF SWINDLING.—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OCTOROON.—[illegible]

THE THEATRES.—[illegible]

Characters.	McVicker's.	Museum.
Zoe,	Miss Buchanan,	Mrs. Barry
Wah-no-tee,	Buchanan,	Wyatt,
Dora,	Mrs. Myers,	Miss Howard,
George Peyton,	Hudson,	McMahon,
Uncle Pete,	Rainford,	Bradley,
Scudder,	McVicker,	Dillon,
Mrs. Peyton,	Miss Edstrom,	Mrs. Stoneall,
Paul,	Miss Waite,	Mrs. Holland,
McClosky,	Bock,	Waters.

GROVER'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.—[illegible]

MCVICKER'S.—[illegible]

MUSEUM.—"Money and Misery" is announced [illegible]

PHILHARMONIC.—[illegible]

Railroad Change of Time.

On and after this (Sunday) the times of trains on the following railroads will be changed in accordance with the following table: [illegible]

Poetic Tropes.

An exchange has the following: [illegible]

In Memoriam.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the faculty of the Eastman Business College in this city held on Friday: [illegible]

ROBBERY OF HOOPS.—Edward McCarty, [illegible]

FAST DRIVING.—James Ward was arraigned before the Police Court on Saturday, charged with furious driving on Randolph street. [illegible]

The Artesian Well Water.

EDITORS TRIBUNE: [illegible]

GEORGE A. S[illegible], JR.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Services will be held in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Oh give, Oh give me my Money Back.—[illegible]

Don't Delay.—Parties who were disappointed in securing tickets [illegible]

Young Ladies' Seminary.—The elegantly furnished rooms [illegible]

Artemus Ward says there are three things [illegible]

Free Lunch at New Restaurant.—J. T. [illegible]

Columbian Gin—As a Medicinal Stimulant no better can be had, we recommend it to the attention of those requiring a diuretic. All respectable dealers keep it; take no other.

A Specific for Throat Diseases.—"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by the Lozenge, which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." "N. P. WILLIS." [illegible]

Teeth in Ruins are a sure drawback on personal appearance and personal comfort. [illegible]

A Conquered Husband.—No. Jones would never let his wife have her way, but after she used Tebbett's Physiological Hair Regenerator [illegible]

$10,000 to Loan at Six Per Cent Interest.—[illegible]

Don't Forget It.—The auction sale of the property around the Chicago University will be continued [illegible] CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

The Goddess of Fortune.—The fickle goddess of fortune often smiles bountifully upon those who woo her favor [illegible]

Attention is called to the advertisement of Brewery for sale at Oil City, Pa. [illegible]

Suc-cess-full.—The American Cow Milker, [illegible]

Prepare for warm weather. Refrigerators, ice boxes, water filters and coolers, [illegible]

For the Best Stock of Looking Glasses and Fruit Jars go to N. F. Merrill's Lamp and Glassware Store [illegible]

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.] NEW YORK, May 13.

GOLD. [illegible]

MONEY. The money market was very easy to-day, [illegible]

MERCHANDISE. The market was heavy again to-day with a further large decline in wheat and flour.

GOVERNMENTS. [illegible]

RAILWAY. [illegible]

PETROLEUM. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

The following are the Jobbers' prices at the New York Dry Goods Exchange: [illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.] MILWAUKEE, May 13. [illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CINCINNATI, May 12. [illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, May 12. [illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.] BRIDGEPORT, May 12. [illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.] DETROIT, May 13. [illegible]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 12. [illegible]

Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 12. [illegible]

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 12. [illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 12. [illegible]

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 12. [illegible]

DIED.

In this city, May 13th, Mrs. PRYNTJ, wife of John Lorimer. [illegible]

At New York City, Tuesday, May 8th, MARY A. COLLINS, aged 21 years, daughter of the late James [illegible] Funeral from the Central Presbyterian Church, [illegible] afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Lost.

LOST—$5.00 Reward—An Onyx stone sleeve button, [illegible]

LOST—A small Gold Safe (Charm) on Thursday evening. [illegible]

LOST—On Friday evening, May 11, a small Silver Cream Pitcher, [illegible]

LOST—On Friday, 11th of May, on the West Side, a lady's gold chain [illegible]

LOST—A small yellow terrier, weighs about nine pounds. [illegible]

General Notices.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, AND UPHOLSTERY, PIKE & CAVANNA. 85 Randolph-st.

NOTICE.

P. CALDWELL would respectfully inform his friends and the public, [illegible]

ARTESIAN WELLS.

[illegible] A. F. CROSKEY & CO.

PASTURE.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

DR. LIGHTHILL IN CHICAGO.

DR. A. P. LIGHTHILL,

Of 34 St. Mark's Place, New York, And 10 Boylston Street, Boston.

AUTHOR OF

"NEPHOTHERAPY."

The new system of treatment for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. "A Popular Treatise on Deafness." "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c.

HAS ARRIVED,

And taken Rooms at the

SHERMAN HOUSE,

Where he can be consulted,

FOR A SHORT TIME,

ON

CATARRH, DEAFNESS!!

Discharges from the Ear,

Impaired Sight,

Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints,

And all the various diseases incident to the

Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs.

To save unnecessary correspondence, the public are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case, as appropriate treatment cannot be instituted without it. In most cases, however, the remedies can be applied at home without the least inconvenience, and one interview is generally sufficient for the purposes of treatment. A record being kept of every case accepted, the remedies necessary for the completion of the treatment can be furnished whenever required.

Complimentary Letters

—FROM—

Distinguished Clergymen.

In Acknowledgment of the Benefit Derived from the Treatment of

DR. LIGHTHILL.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

This may certify, that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. Those attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppage of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs, some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as kite stives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. Its method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fomentations, or emetics, and the discharges from the nose have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease, in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case. FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

Albany, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

From Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D. D., New York.

Dr. Lighthill has been very successful in restoring the sight and hearing of my aged father-in-law, Hon. Pliny Cutler, of Boston, a gentleman eighty-two years of age. HUBBARD WINSLOW.

I can endorse, from my knowledge of the circumstances of the above case, the fact stated by my late father, the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D. D.

WM. C. WINSLOW, 154 West Twenty-first street.

New York, March 5, 1865.

From the Rev. Joseph M. Clark, Rector of St. James' Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

Two years ago I had the pleasure of giving Dr. Lighthill a testimonial in regard to the ability he displayed in restoring to hearing one of my ears, in which I had been deaf since I was at college some twenty years ago. I can now add still further evidence to his favor. My wife was relieved of a troublesome catarrh with which she had been affected for some time, and my two little girls benefitted in respect to hearing—one of whom had been quite deaf at intervals before his treatment. JOS. M. CLARK.

Syracuse, June 24, 1865.

From the Rev. J. S. Cornellie, Rector of All-Saints Church, New York.

29 GOUVERNEUR STREET, New York.

Dr. LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir:—It is with great pleasure I tender you this acknowledgment of my appreciation of the benefit that I have derived from your treatment. I present it that others, who may be suffering from like causes as myself, may, through the publication of my experience, learn that under your care relief can be obtained.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for many years, which at one time threatened the loss of my voice and undermined my general health to such an extent as to necessitate a suspension of my pastoral duties. Two months of your medical treatment, however, afforded me such invaluable relief, that I was enabled to resume my duties, and to perform them now without the slightest inconvenience.

Having the highest appreciation of your medical skill, and with many thanks for uniform kindness and courtesy,

I am, dear sir,

Yours, very gratefully,

S. J. CORNEILLE,

Rector of All-Saints Church.

From the Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh, of the worst type, for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and to suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Leonard Grover & C. D. Hess, Directors. H. B. PHILLIPS, Stage Manager.

MONDAY EVENING, May 14th, 1866,

INAUGURAL NIGHT OF THE BRILLIANT Spring and Summer DRAMATIC SEASON.

First appearance of the great American Actor,

Mr. J. E. MURDOCH

First Night of the TREMENDOUS COMBINATION. [illegible]

HAMLET,

In which MR. MURDOCH, in the character of the Prince of Denmark, [illegible]

READ THIS SUPERB CAST.

HAMLET............MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH [illegible]

On TUESDAY EVENING, May 15th, the delightful Comedy of

MONEY,

With MR. MURDOCH in his great character of ALFRED EVELYN, sustained by a Powerful Cast.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 16th, a GRAND MATINEE. Admission 50 Cents. To all parts of the house.

First performance of Miss Braddon's Great Romance of EAST LYNNE, Or, The Elopement.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the Dashing Comedy of WILD OATS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—[illegible] Box Book now open.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

THURSDAY, MAY 17, AT 2 P. M.

GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE OF THE CHIONI & SUSINI'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

CARD.

MAX STRAKOSCH begs to return his sincere thanks to the public of Chicago for the unprecedented liberal patronage which they have extended to the recent seasons of Italian opera, [illegible]

ONE GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE, On THURSDAY, May 17th, at 2 P. M., on which occasion Mozart's immortal masterwork,

DON GIOVANNI,

Will be produced in the same careful, and he trusts, satisfactory manner [illegible] ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR. Tickets for sale at Kinsley's, and at Box Office at Opera House.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS........MANAGERS

Price of admittance, Dress Circle.....50 cents. Second Circle.....25 cents; Secured Seats.....75 cents [illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD.....Proprietor and Manager. MR. A. D. BRADLEY.....Director of Amusements. [illegible]

MONEY AND MISERY. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY NEAR UNION PARK. ON MADISON, SHELDON & ADA-STS., ON THE GROUND, On TUESDAY, May 15th, at 3 o'clock p. m. [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, PALMER'S BLOCK, 44 AND 46 RANDOLPH STREET.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, HOSIERY, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, May 15th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS, In Taylor's subdivision, AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 10 o'clock, on the premises. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

EXTENSIVE PAWNBROKER'S SALE. Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Jewelry, Opera Glasses, &c., AT AUCTION. By order of A. Lipman, Pawnbroker, on WEDNESDAY, May 16th, at 9 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph street, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

TWO NEW DWELLING Houses and Lots on Wabash avenue AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, MAY 17th, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. ON THE PREMISES. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS. 100 CRATES OF CROCKERY AND 150 Boxes of Mirrors, BY CATALOGUE, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, May 17, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Large Sale of Superior NEW and SECOND-HAND Household Furniture, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, May 15, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

FOR SALE—A Steam Soap Factory in complete order, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Livery Stock—The entire livery stock, [illegible]

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—Store—No. 142 South Water street. [illegible]

TO RENT—Offices—At 102 Washington street. [illegible]

TO RENT—Store—178 State-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—Offices—The back part of my office, [illegible] ALFRED JAMES.

TO RENT—A new store with dwelling rooms in the rear, [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH.

TO RENT—A Restaurant, with all the necessary fixtures; [illegible]

TO RENT—A new Store, with six rooms, on West Lake-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—A large store No. 216 South Clark-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—The splendid New Store cor. of Taylor and Clinton streets, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two fine Stores and Buildings, Nos. 271 & 273 South Clark street. [illegible]

TO RENT—The Store 108 South Water street. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—Offices—A desirable suit of offices on Dearborn street. [illegible]

TO RENT—Offices—In building corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. Apply to UNDERWOOD & CO., 98 LaSalle street.

To Rent—Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A fine barn near the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-third-st. Terms easy. Address P. O. Drawer 5317.

TO RENT—With Steam Power—One ground floor, 40x80 feet. A. C. GARFIELD, 259 State street.

TO RENT—Lumber Yard—The Lumber Yard on east side North Branch Chicago River, [illegible]

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—Three minutes' walk of Post Office, [illegible]

TO RENT—A furnished house on the West Side, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two unfurnished rooms. [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage House No. 22 Oak-st., with six rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—On South Desplaines street near Harrison, [illegible]

TO RENT—An elegant residence on Dearborn street, [illegible]

TO RENT—Room—A furnished room for one or two gentlemen at No. 49 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—Two very pleasant unfurnished sleeping rooms at 143 Erie street.

TO RENT—With Board—A nice front parlor with bed and clothes, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two good furnished rooms, located 162 State street, [illegible]

TO RENT—House—An elegant two story and basement marble front house, [illegible]

TO RENT—One large furnished parlor and some lodging rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class furnished House of 10 rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two Front Rooms—Furnished. Inquire at No. 27 Halsted street, between Randolph and Lake sts.

TO RENT—For a term of years two very desirable lots, [illegible] H. M. CHAPMAN, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two desirable houses on Wabash avenue, [illegible]

TO RENT—And furniture for sale cheap. [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—A suite of rooms, (unfurnished, with board) on Wabash avenue, [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage House of six rooms, with closets, etc., [illegible]

TO RENT—Nice airy rooms in suites or single, [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage—A nice furnished cottage house of five rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—House—No. 854 West Madison street, thirteen rooms. [illegible] BARKER & TULEY, 137 Randolph street.

TO RENT—Two new two-story houses, in the grove one block south of the Soldiers' Home, [illegible]

TO RENT—To gentlemen only, a suite of furnished rooms (bedroom and parlor), [illegible]

TO RENT—A Cottage of 5 rooms, two pantries and clothes-press, [illegible]

TO RENT—Or For Sale—A Packing House and fixtures. [illegible]

TO RENT—Five Houses at Cottage Grove; [illegible]

TO RENT—A well furnished House on the North Side, [illegible]

TO RENT—At Evanston, a neat house and lot within five minutes' walk of depot. [illegible] F. JUDSON & CO., 12 Methodist Block.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—In George Smith's Addition, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent Cottage No. 140 North Carpenter street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The West half and Northeast quarter block 88, School section, addition to Chicago. N. C. PERKINS, Attorney, [illegible]

FOR SALE—New Cottage House and lot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Cottage House, Lot and Barn, situated on southwest corner of Polk and Sholto streets. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—That nicely papered and painted two-story frame house, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House—At a decided bargain, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Houses—Two new two story frame houses [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Cottage House, with five years lease of lot; [illegible]

FOR SALE—$5,000 will buy a new house of eleven rooms, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House—At a decided bargain, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot—A valuable lot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—An elegant suburban residence, [illegible]

FOR SALE—100x120 feet on the Southeast corner of Randolph and Elizabeth streets, [illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A very handsome two story frame dwelling [illegible]

FOR SALE—An elegant dwelling with large grounds, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A nice two story frame dwelling with lot, on Wabash avenue, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class two story frame and brick basement dwelling, [illegible]

FOR SALE—80 by 125 feet on Washington street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful building lot on Twenty-second street, [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Several nice cottages on leased lots [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine three-story brick house on Ohio-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—House Building Improvement. [illegible] S. A. CLEMENS, Patentee, 225 Lake street, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—A nice two-story house, corner of Van Buren and Halsted streets [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot, with house on some of its rooms, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One new cottage organ, cheap, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two wooden buildings, [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

FOR SALE—Valuable business lot at private sale, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot on one of the best corners north of Twelfth street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-rate House, with 1½ acres of ground, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots—On Wabash avenue, near Harmon Court, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House—The two story cottage No. 131 Monroe street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The four-story frame building, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots—By John McGlashen, No. 92 LaSalle street, [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Handsome fruit farm of 78 acres, one mile from depot, Kenosha, Wis. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—At Harlem—Hotel, [illegible]

FOR SALE—80 acres beautiful farming land, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Property in the beautiful town of Linden, [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap—The Fruit stand No. 3 Rush street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A. N. Wood & Co., portable engines at reduced prices. [illegible] C. L. RICE & CO., 19 and 21 [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Carpenters, Smiths, Turners, and other Mechanics.—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Horse, Wagon and Harness. Apply at 879 State street.

FOR SALE—Sewing Machines—Constantly on hand, a few of the very best, [illegible] 775 West Washington street.

FOR SALE—Horse—A good gentle family horse. Can be seen at 318 South Clark street. C. C. OTTO.

FOR SALE—Horses—A pair of blue roans, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery doing a good business. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Horses—A team of heavy draught horses, [illegible]

FOR SALE—200 set new half bushel Strawberry Drawers, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Trade—From $4,000 to $5,000 in dry goods and notions, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a Wholesale Notion Store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Wood Axe, Lumber Wagon and Box, in good running order. Can be seen at 66 Pierce street, corner Halsted. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good strong Buggy, nearly new—cost $175—is offered for $125. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or trade for a pair of horses or horse and buggy, forty (40) acres of good farming land, located in Lee County, Ill. Inquire of A. E. GUILD, Jr., No. 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—For $3,000, a new double house, containing 12 rooms, [illegible] DR. WATERMAN, 199 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A Saloon doing a good business and in a good locality, with its fixtures and billiard table. [illegible] 194 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A barn in the rear of 81 East Adams-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—The best and cheapest door plates and stencil brands in the city at NEWPORT & CO.'S, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class manufacturing establishment, [illegible] ISAAC CLAFLIN, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Fruit and Confectionery Store with soda fountain, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Fine Lady's Saddle Horse. Stable 242 Michigan avenue.

FOR SALE—2 Portable Steam Engines and Boilers, [illegible] FOX & HOWARD, 92 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Cow—One new milch cow. Calf one week old. Apply at 231 South Water street, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A rare chance for making money [illegible]

FOR SALE—A complete set of Billiard [illegible] HIGGINS & [illegible], 78 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Drug Store—First class, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Horses—A heavy pair of team horses. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Fruit Store—An excellent opportunity [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Restaurant and Saloon, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Restaurant and Billiard Saloon in one of the best locations in the city. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and Eating House. [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Employment, [illegible]

WANTED—Teams to haul [illegible]

WANTED—Wagon—A [illegible]

WANTED—Pianos—I have [illegible]

WANTED—Horse—A good stylish horse suitable for an express wagon; [illegible]

WANTED—Room-mate—A young man having nice apartments on the North Side, [illegible]

WANTED—Day boarders at Crawford's Boarding House, 91 River street. Terms $5 per week.

WANTED—I would like some kind of light work for the evening; [illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman and lady, without children, a house furnished [illegible]

WANTED—Nice furniture in exchange for good land, [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a small farm worth about $3,000, [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a second-hand set of drug drawers. Address S. F. COLLINS, Indian Physician, 91 West Madison street.

WANTED—Billiard Table—Address P. O. Box 5863.

WANTED—A purchaser. A physician about to visit Europe wishes to sell his office, furniture, practice, &c. [illegible]

WANTED—Solicitors—Male and female, can earn $100 per week. [illegible] RAINFORTH & CO., [illegible] Washington street, Room 17.

WANTED—Cheap lands in Iowa on which to settle German emigrants. [illegible]

WANTED—I will furnish a substantial good business to any enterprising man [illegible]

WANTED—Pupils In Photograph Painting—Mrs. D. Johnston will give lessons to a limited number at her studio room 43 Lombard Block, Monroe-st., next to the Post Office. Terms reasonable.

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—Any gentleman, being a thorough business man, and possessing $5,000 or $10,000 cash capital, [illegible] Address "MANUFACTURER," Drawer 5923.

WANTED—Partner—In the wholesale liquor business; capital from three to eight thousand dollars. Good trade established. Address 122 Monroe-st.

WANTED—Partner—With $8,000 in a well established and good-paying manufacturing business. Address HENRY BOYLE, Lock Box 134, Dubuque, Iowa.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—A young widow would like to make the acquaintance of a few gentlemen between the ages of thirty and forty. Address A. E. PIERCE, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Correspondence—A gentleman of means, [illegible] "EUROPE," care P. O. Drawer 6304, Chicago, Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can find good rooms, with or without board, at reasonable rates, at No. 12 East Randolph street. References required.

BOARDING—Rooms furnished and unfurnished, [illegible]

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing good board and pleasant rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—New Boarding house. Nice furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives, [illegible]

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing good board in a private family, [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can have an unfurnished front chamber [illegible] Address "S," Box 437.

BOARDING—Rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives, [illegible] 293 Michigan-st.

BOARDING—A handsomely furnished front room to rent with board at 274 [illegible]

BOARDING—House newly furnished for boarders; [illegible]

BOARDING—At Fair View. Two gentlemen can obtain board in a private family, [illegible] Address "F. T." Tribune office.

BOARDING—A couple pleasantly located on the North Side, [illegible]

BOARDING—A few families can find large pleasant rooms, board, etc., at the Forest House, Batavia, [illegible]

BOARDING—A few genteel boarders can find pleasant rooms and good board at [illegible]

BOARDING—Several gentlemen can find good board and pleasant rooms at 26 South Desplaines street.

BOARDING—At the Lake Forest Hotel. Pleasant rooms and first-class board. S. WHITING, Prop'r.

BOARDING—The Misses Tiernay have opened a first-class boarding house at 219 Ontario street, [illegible]

BOARDING—Two unfurnished front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife. [illegible] 391 West Lake street.

BOARDING—One or two gentlemen desirous of a comfortable home [illegible] Post Office Box 1336.

BOARDING—A suit of rooms, well furnished, and first class board, [illegible] 249 State street, [illegible]

BOARDING—A fine opportunity for any one wishing to get a nice front room in a pleasant family, [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Good references required. Apply at 361 West Randolph street.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, with board for gentleman and wife, can be obtained in a private family at No. 12 North Curtis st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—Front room, with closet and bed room. Location, house and rooms desirable. No children taken. References exchanged. 271 West Lake street, [illegible]

BOARDING—An unfurnished front parlor for gentleman and wife. [illegible] 156 West Monroe street.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, first class board, with good attendance, [illegible]

TO RENT—House—A house on Twenty-sixth street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn street, Room 3.

FOR SALE—House—A fine three story brick house on Ohio-st. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, [illegible]

BOARDING—Boarders wanted at [illegible]

BOARDING—Two day boarders can be accommodated in a private family at 45 South Jefferson-st., West Side.

BOARDING—A splendid suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. [illegible] 131 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen will find desirable rooms at 112 Adams-st. Day board at $5.00.

BOARDING—One or two unfurnished rooms, with first class board, [illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can have furnished rooms in a private family [illegible]

BOARDING—A large room, well furnished, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at 113 [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—In a Protestant family, for a little girl eight years old; [illegible] Address "S K," Tribune office.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Millions of money made by [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] LLOYD'S HISTORY OF THE WAR [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] AMERICAN CONFLICT [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible] LAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1,000 [illegible] SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me., or at Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] H. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situations—[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Printer—A [illegible]

WANTED—Salesman—[illegible] Drawer 3991.

WANTED—An experienced Drug Clerk. [illegible]

WANTED—Five good [illegible] CHAS. A. KERFOOT, [illegible]

WANTED—Salesman—A [illegible] Apply at 119 LaSalle street.

WANTED—An experienced [illegible]

WANTED—Boy—To learn [illegible]

WANTED—Boy In a boot [illegible] Inquire at 73 Lake-st.

WANTED—Gardener—A [illegible]

WANTED—A good Carpenter [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A German, English or Norwegian girl [illegible]

WANTED—A seamstress for [illegible]

WANTED—Cook—A good [illegible] 149 Warren-st.

WANTED—A good Cook, [illegible]

WANTED—A Sales Lady, [illegible]

WANTED—Girl—A good [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, [illegible]

WANTED—Teacher—A [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6287, Chicago.

WANTED—A good, [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible] P. O. Box 25.

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

WANTED—To Rent [illegible]

WANTED—To [illegible] "C B T," Box 3668.

Taken Up.

TAKEN UP—On Friday, May 11th, 1866, a young steer, [illegible] JOHN KENNEDY.

TAKEN UP—Mare—On May 9th, 1866, a dark brown mare. The owner can have her by calling at 334 Third avenue, and paying expenses.